The Bombay Gazette

No. 9,578—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the Bombay Gazette are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

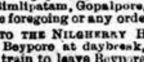
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

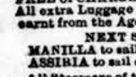
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 60
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	560	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wine. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

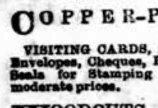
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.

BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THIS Steamer will sail from Bombay to the North of France about the 9th August (weather permitting.)

Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
—	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	2014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	600	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances:
In 1870 ... £139,808
,, 1873 ... £295,149
,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay ..... Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ..... Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul ..... Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee ..... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ..... Kellner & Co.
London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund ..... "Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad ..... Refreshment Room
Secunderabad ..... Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailling.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. / First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

LUCKMIDASS KHEMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1879.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the Firm and Style of

WEICHMANN & Co.,
12, Meadow Street, Fort.

V. WEICHMANN.
J. MICHAELES.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held at the Gymkhana on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

BUSINESS.—To pass the Rules as amended, and to elect a Captain.

RICHARD ROBERTS, Honorary Secretary.

1st August, 1879.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાશ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 15th August, 1879, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

ઠાં૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st July 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES

BY
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON,
AND
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND, LONDON.

ALBERT CHAINS
OF
18 Carat Gold,
Full Sizes,
Suitable for Presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 248 OF 1878.

The NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company duly registered under the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and having its office at Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiffs.

vs.

JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ, residing at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, now or lately carrying on business together at Apollo Street aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of ABRAMOVITZ and COMPANY ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Seventeenth day of April, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight, annas seven and pies ten, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit (when taxed) up to and inclusive of the hearing of the Eighteenth day of June, 1878, and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment, and that the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, should pay the costs (when taxed) of the Plaintiffs subsequent to the said Eighteenth day of June, 1878.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of Moveable Property, dated the 30th day of May, 1879, and issued in pursuance of the order of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 28th day of May, 1879, the moveable property, viz.: 520 Buffalo Hindes, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 1st day of August, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 7th day of July, 1879, will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Essakh Fazulla Bunder, Sewree, outside the Fort, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant, Joseph Abramovitz, in the moveable property aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG, Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & BOEVEY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM, late Chief Accountant and Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
AEDY, JAMES MAXWELL, late Serjeant R. H. Artillery.
BARTLEMAN, ARCHIBALD, late a Conductor in H. M's Commissariat Department.
CHRISTIAN, EWAN ROBERTSON, Superintendent of Police, in the District of Basim.
DHUNBAI, widow of Merwanjee Jeewanjee Dhondee.
DAVIES, JOHN, Assistant Cotton Inspector, Broach.
DUNBAR, JOHN, late of Bombay, Barrister-at-Law.
DeSOUZA VINTORIN SALVADOR, Band Master 2nd Regt. Sind Horse, Jacobabad.
DAVIS, WILLIAM, Pensioner.
GUFF, EDWARD, a Platelayer on the Indus Valley State Railway.
HARROCKS, MARY, Mrs., Poona.
HAJIANI HANIFABAI, widow of Hajee Cureem Mahomed Cassum.
JAMSETJEE HEERJEEBHOY BHAJEEWALLA.
KNIGHT, EDWARD, late of Indo-European Telegraph.
LUNEL, GEORGE, late Wharfinger in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
LAWSON, LAWRENCE, late Stevedore, Bombay.
MANECKJEE NOWROJEE ARJANI.
PEMBERTON, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, late Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.
ROONAN, EMILY LETITIA, wife of the late Michael Roonan.
ROGERS, ADAM MACDOUGALL, late Surgeon in H. M's Bombay Army.
ROBB, STEVEN, late Driver, Indus Valley State Railway.
RUTTONBAI, wife of the late Ruttonjee Cursetjee Moonshee.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, late Major in the Bombay Staff Corps.
SHAIK HUDZOO, JEMEDAR, Public Works.
STOCK, FRANCIS THEODORE, Captain, late of H. M's Sappers and Miners.
VACHER, HENRY, late Executive Engineer, Western Rajputana State Railway.
WADLEY, H., Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
WHITE, CHARLES, late Civil Engineer, Bhavnagar.
YOUNGHUSBAND, CHARLES EDWARDS, late an Assistant Engineer Public Works.

N. B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the above-named estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. No claims will be recognised that are sent in after the expiration of six months from the date of this notice.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, High Court, 30th July 1879.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT XVII. OF 1864 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUSTS OF THE PROCEEDS OF A POLICY OF INSURANCE ON THE LIFE OF FRANK COLEBROOK BLODWELL, DECEASED.

WHEREAS by an Order of the High Court, dated the 6th day of March, 1879, and made in the above matter, the Official Trustee of Bombay was nominated Trustee of the sum or fund of Rs. 10,000, the amount of the proceeds of a Policy on the life of the above-named Frank Colebrook Blodwell, deceased, assigned by him during his life to DUNCAN MACFADZAR and GUSTAVE GOTTFRIED GIFFERT, Esqs., for the benefit of his creditors. Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS against the estate of the said Frank Colebrook Blodwell are required to SEND in their CLAIMS supported by vouchers or such other proof as they may possess to the Official Trustee within 3 months from the date of this notice, failing which their claims will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Official Trustee.

Bombay, Official Trustee's Office, High Court, 30th July 1879.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in India.

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

CRUET FRAMES,
Full sized, 5, 6, or 7 Bottles. From Rs. 36 to Rs. 100.

BREAKFAST CRUETS,
In a variety of pretty shapes and Fancy designs. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS,
All Electro-plate in a number of different designs, Sets of 3 in cases. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Singly from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Glass Mounted in Electro,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying one, two or three bottles, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.

ICE PITCHERS,
In a variety of Elegant designs with moveable stone China Lining. Invaluable for Champagne Cups, &c. From Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

CLARET JUGS,
All Electro-plate, or Glass-mounted with Electro-plate. From Rs. 25 to Rs. 112.

SPIRIT & LIQUEUR FRAMES,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns. From Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 175.

BISCUIT BOXES,
All Electro-plate, richly Chased and Engraved, or in Glass-mounted with Electro-plate, From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.

JAM AND MARMALADE JARS,
All Electro-plate, handsomely Chased or Engraved, or in Glass-mounted in Electro-plate. From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

EGG FRAMES,
With 4 or 6 Cups and Spoons. From Rs. 27 to Rs. 60.

TABLE CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades complete, per pair, From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

CHAMBER CANDLESTICKS,
With Shades and Extinguishers, per pair, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plain handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 165.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns each pair, forming at pleasure or six dishes. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per pair or in set of 4, From Rs. 375 to Rs. 425.

OVAL BREAKFAST DISHES,
with Drainers, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 112 each.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES,
With or without handles and divisions for 3 different kinds of Vegetable. From Rs. 50 to Rs. 120.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
Cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, From Rs. 36 to Rs. 70.

ICE PAILS,
All Electro-plate, From Rs. 22 to Rs. 56.

Glass neatly Mounted, in Electro Plate. From Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS,
Very handsome, in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

SODAWATER & PEG STANDS,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 150.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 225.

Family Services,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
All Electro-plate with plain or revolving Cover. From Rs. 27 to Rs 50.

Glass Mounted in Electro-Plate,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 45.

SARDINE BOXES,
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

TOAST RACKS,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

EGG BOILERS,
Various designs. From Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Sets of 6 in Morocco Cases. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

AG DANS.
CALL BELLS.
ETNAS.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE HOLDERS.
CAKE BASKETS.
CIGAR LAMPS.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
FISH CARVERS AND KNIVES.
MENU HOLDERS.
OYSTER SCOLLOPS.
PICKLE FORKS.
PIE DISH COVERS.
SAUCE FRAMES.
SPOON WARMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA INFUSERS.
TODDY MAKERS.
KNIFE RESTS.
SAUCE BOTTLE FRAMES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts.	CREDIT. 2 doz. Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51 0	54 0	53 8	56 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50 4	53 0	52 8	55 8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43 0	45 12	45 0	48 0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	40 0	45 0	44 0	49 0
Marceaux	38 4	40 0		
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities	32 12	34 8	34 0	36 0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	25 8	0 0	26 8	0 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER

CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, containing in addition to all the News of the Week, a special Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Cargo by Steamers and sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, China, Japan, Australia, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

7, Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of LUKMICHAND VULUBRAM and NURSI JETHA, who lately traded in Bombay as General Merchants, under the name of LUKMI CHAND NURSI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of KESOWJI RUPJI, verified by the affidavit of the said Kesowji Rupji, was filed in this Honourable Court on the thirtieth day of July, instant, And whereas the said Lukmichand Vulubram and Nursi Jetha have been this day duly adjudged Insolvents under Section IX. of the Indian Insolvent Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI. It is ordered that the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from this day file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 30th day of July, 1879.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 30th day of July 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1879, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 26th July, instant, viz., (1), Notice of Motion from T. B. Kirkham, Esquire, for sanctioning the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to purchase the site for a new Municipal Office on the Esplanade Market Road, offered by Government at 10 Rs. per yard, and the building thereon of office premises at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,5 ,000; (2), Notice of Motion from N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, for renting of the old High Court premises as offices; (3), Gokuldass Jugmohundass, Esquire's Notice of Motion for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this city liable to Municipal Taxes; and (4), letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding report by the Assessor on Mr. Gokuldass Jugmohundass's statement that wrong assessments of property have been made in particular instances.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th July 1879.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 12th August, 1879, at 4-33 p.m., for the consideration of the follow business:—

The Town Council's recommendations that sanction be given to the following grants from Surplus Cash Balance:

Cost of employing 2 Ramosees at the new Milch Cattle Stables, Cammatteepoora, at Rs. 10 each per mensem from 1st June last to 30th November next	Rs. 120
Cost of cleansing Sluice and 18 feet of 6-inch pipe at the junction of the Vehar and Tulsi Mains in Grant Road	,, 161
Cost of constructing drain at the Sweepers' Chawl at Cursetjee Sookiajee Street	,, 200
Cost of revision of Assessment	,, 5,000
	Rs. 5,481

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council,
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th July 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
FOR
DESTROYING RATS,
RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a powerful BULL or BULL MASTIF DOG; appearance less object than fighting qualities. Address L. M., care of this paper.

A LOT of excellent JEWELLERY FOR SALE. WEICHMANN & Co.

FOR SALE, a small DOGCART with removeable Hood and Pegu Poney, the whole turn-out in excellent condition. Apply to "Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FINE BREAD (made by Machinery,) 8 lbs. per Rupee. RATION BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee. J. PEARSE.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.:

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

W. WELLS,
Officiating Commissioner of Issue.

Bombay, 30th July 1879.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TRIESTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1831.

Paid-up Capital ..... Florins 42,00,000
Total amount of accumulated Reserves invested in the best and safest securities. ,, 1,88,00,287-81

MARINE BRANCH.
(RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES).

For further particulars apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 15th July 1879.

APOLLO PIER HOTEL, FORT.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor of the late "Malabar Hotel," begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised it, that he has REMOVED into more convenient premises which possess every advantage, being more central, close to the Apollo Pier, with fine view of the Harbour.

Punkas and Baths in all the Rooms, which are large, airy, well furnished and clean.

The Proprietor trusts the same liberal support will be accorded to him as heretofore.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN GEORGE DAVID FITZGERALD HILL HENRY, late of Bombay, European inhabitant, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Gentleman, deceased, died on the 23rd day of February, 1877, at Bombay aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his ESTATE and EFFECTS were on the 16th day of April, 1877, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AGNES MARY HENRY, widow of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said John George David Fitzgerald Hill Henry, are hereby required to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof to us at our Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased will be remitted to his widow, the said Agnes Mary Henry, in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1879.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attornies to the Administratrix.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORT.
AWARDS TO WHEELER AND WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:—
"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work, both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."
2. A Medal and Diploma for the new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine for "superior quality of work in leather-stitching."
3. A Medal and Diploma for Sewing Machine Needlework:—
"A superb display of Needlework executed upon the Wheeler and Wilson Machine, exquisite in design and finish, from the lightest gauze to the heaviest leather."

(Sd.) A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
,, J. R. HAWLEY, President.

Attest: MYER ASCHE,
Assistant Secretary.
(Seal)

HAND AND TREADLE MACHINES Price Rs. 60 to 165.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

NOVELTY!!!
NEUBERG'S LATEST NOVELTY
QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cas or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE SURPLUS PLANT, MACHINERY, STORES, TIMBER, &c., belonging to Messrs. GLOVER & Co., Contractors for the Prince's Dock, Bombay, the greater part nearly new and all in good working order, namely:—

WINDING MACHINERY, consisting of HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow, built in 1876, in use 2 years, cylinder 22 in. diam, stroke 4ft., with six spare brasses.

TWO BOILERS, double flued, each 25 ft by 6 ft diam., with mountings complete and 2 spare stop valves.

Donkey pump, iron chimney, cast iron drums, and 6,800 ft o wire rope.

This machinery has been drawing a load of 100 tons up an incline of 1 in 15. It will be sold in one lot or separately.

HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE by Clayton and Shuttleworth, cylinder 14½ in., stroke 24 in.

LANCASHIRE BOILER by do. 21 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. diam. double flued, with mountings complete; and also Donkey pump and iron chimney separately, or with the Boiler.

TANK LOCOMOTIVE, "Vulcan," inside cylinder, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 6 wheels coupled, diam. 3 ft. 2 in., cylinder 12 in., stroke 18 in.

TANK LOCOMOTIVE "Dalhousie," outside cylinder, 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 4 wheels coupled, driving and trailing wheels 4ft. diam., leading wheels 3 ft., cylinder 12 in., stroke 18 in.

RAILWAY PLANT, such as ballast waggons, permanent rails, chairs, points, crossings, spikes, keys, fish bolts and nuts, signal and engine lamps, signal apparatus, screw jacks, jim crows, ramps, platelayers' tools, &c.

PORTABLE ENGINES by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 10 and 14 Horse Power.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with pipes and foot valves, 10, 9, 7, 6, and 3 inch.

HAND FIRE ENGINE; Downton's 3 inch double barrel ship's pumps; galvanized iron tripod pumps, air pumps, and blast fan.

MORTAR MILLS with gearing complete, 7 ft. pan and cast iron rollers by W. Nicol and Co.; 6 ft. pan and stone rollers by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

GRINDING MILLS, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 42in, with gearing complete.

FLOUR DRESSING MACHINE, 6 ft. long, cylinder 18 in., with 4 brushes.

TEAKWOOD SLUICE GATES, 7 ft. by 7½ ft. by 6 in. and 6½ ft. by 4½ ft. by 5 in. with lifting gear.

570 ashlar stones, dressed face 1 ft. 6 in. by 9 in.
30 paving stones (Scotch).
8 ghanny stones 2 to 3 ft. diam. 8 to 15 in. wide.
6 granite mortar-mill rollers, 2 ft. diam. by 14 in. wide.
5 octagonal shaped portable huts, suitable for inspectors or overseers on works; pinewood, 10 feet diam. 8 feet high to the eaves; roof felted and dammered, pannelled door, 3 venetian windows, 1 press and bench.

TRAVELLING HAND CRANES, Henderson's Hand Derrick Cranes, Travellers, Trolly (5 feet 6 inches gauge), lorries, crab-winches, pile engine, pile ringers, gun slings, shear legs.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, such as blocks, chain, manilla and coir rope lewises, stone clips, clamps, tankies, mason's bars, shafting, iron and wooden shafting standards, pulleys, plummer blocks, couplings, brasses, piston-rings, ferules, leather belting (9 inches double, 6 inches and 4 inches single) small oil tank, bench vices, taps and dies, carpenters' cramps, anvils, swage blocks, bellows, portable forge, and other smiths', fitters', boiler-makers' and carpenters' tools; also all sorts of blasting, quarrying and excavating tools, roofing felt, galvanized rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and washers; new sheet iron, flat and round bar iron; boring tools, long tie-bolts, old and new copper, brass lead, and zinc, chemical analytical apparatus, deal and blackwood writing tables, and office furniture, &c., &c.

TIMBER.—Pine, fir, and larch struts from 5 to 40 feet; benteak round logs from 20 to 40 feet; about 3,000 lin. feet of teak planking 12 to 15 inches wide; junglewood round piles, deal and junglewood planks, teak rafters, small trestles &c., &c.

The Plant, &c., may be seen at Messrs. Glover and Co.'s premises, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and at the Prince's Dock; and full particulars may be learned by application to the Firm.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 31st July, 1879.

A marked improvement has taken place in Crop prospects since last mail left, good rains having fallen very generally throughout the Presidency; and accounts from the districts, on the whole, are very encouraging. The change in the weather, although in time to prevent damage, did not come a moment too soon, in some places, in fact, a few days more of drought would have been disastrous; but there is now, we think, every reason to consider a good season assured unless the weather later on proves quite exceptional in character. So far these improved prospects have had very litte effect on the state of current business. A much more hopeful feeling certainly prevails regarding the future, imparting a somewhat steadier feeling to our Import markets; but in Exports, transactions are limited by dull advices from Home, and the limited supplies of produce available here, whilst at the time of writing shipping operations are suspended owing to the boisterous state of the weather. Money continues easy, and Government Paper steady, while the Share Market shows rather less depression. Sterling Exchange has undergone a further decline this week. Freights are very slack but unaltered as regards rates, the nominal quotations for Liverpool being 22s. 6d. by steam and 20s. per ton by sail.

Money.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 26th instant, showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of nearly 30 lacs, but as this was almost entirely due to withdrawals of Government Deposits while the trade movements were practically unaltered, the relative strength of the Bank remains unchanged. No alteration has been made in the Bank's rates of discount this week, the nominal minimum still being 5 per cent. on fixed, and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, but it is generally understood that the Bank is open to business on more favourable terms, and outside rates are quite one per cent. lower, with every appearance of declining still further. At one time it seemed probable that a demand for Silver in China might do something towards steadying the market during the slack season here, but the requirements in that quarter have proved much more limited than was anticipated, and Silver is now beginning to come back to us, shipments of 32 lacs being advised by the steamer due a fortnight hence. With six months of very dull trade before us, and an absence of any speculative medium, there is thus every indication of Money being extremely easy for some time to come.

Exchange.—We have had another very quiet week in Sterling both as regards the extent of business doing and the tendency of the market. Business for this mail opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 7 11-16d. per demand Bank and 1s. 7¾d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but on Monday a very irregular feeling was apparent, some of the Banks being buyers at 1-32d. lower, whilst others were sellers at 1-32d. higher. On Tuesday the downward feeling was in the ascendant and rates declined 1-16d. in Bank, and 1-32d. in House Paper, and on Wednesday a further fall of 1-16d. all round was established. The quotation for demand Bank Bills touched 1s. 7 9-16d., and for 3 months' Credits 1s. 7 25-32d., the lowest point of the market for the Mail, as to-day, on learning that the Council drafts in London yesterday had brought an average of nearly 1s. 7 11-16d., rates opened at a recovery of 1-16d., and although the feeling during the day has been firm, closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7⅝d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7⅞d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 7 27-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 1-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 29-32d. ; 6 months' 1s. 8 3-32d. per Rupee.

In the early part of the week the Banks were all willing sellers for forward delivery at slightly better than current rates, but as the market weakened the demand for forward remittance increased, and at the lowest point a fair business was done for September-October at the current quotations for ready. At the close buyers could again make rather more favourable terms.

Bar Silver in London has declined during the week from 51½d. to 51¼d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 7 9-16d. per Rupee. So far as we can learn there is no special change in the position of the Metal to account for the fall, which must therefore be put down to the weakness in Exchange. This in turn partly arises from the very limited extent of export business doing both here and in Calcutta, but an additional adverse feature has been apparent in weaker advices from China, whence considerable shipments of Silver have latterly been reported for this market. With China thus converted for the time being into a source of weakness instead of strength, we cannot of course expect the value of the Rupee to be maintained at the level, which would otherwise have been the case; at the same time, so long as the German Silver is not thrown on the London market, we do not see room for any important fall, and the only change we would make in our previously expressed views regarding the future, would be to anticipate the average rate for demand Bills during the slack season, remaining somewhere between 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 7¾d. instead of between 1s. 7¾d. and 1s. 8d. per Rupee as formerly estimated. Later on, with good crops and an active export season, of which at present there are fair hopes, there should be room for an important advance from that level.

Gold is still quoted at Rs. 19·3 per tola, but we have not heard of any business for export.

On Calcutta a large business has been done during the week on the basis of 1-16 per cent. premium for demand, and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight, which are closing rates. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars. From Hong Kong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8½d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 0¼d. per tael.

Government Securities.—Early in the week the market recovered from the slight depression apparent when last mail left, and although not particularly active has remained very steady until to-day at Rs. 95 for Fours and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half, but at the close the feeling is again weak, and there are sellers at Rs. 94⅞ and Rs. 101 respectively.

Shares.—Cheap money, better Crop prospects; and the usual tendency to reaction after intense depression, have all combined to produce a slight recovery in the market of late, and although operations are still mainly confined to speculative dealings amongst the brokers, prices in a number of instances must be quoted higher. The chief movement has been in *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares, notwithstanding the fact that very few even of the best concerns are at present working to a profit. We quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Hindustan, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey and Khatao Mucconjee, Rs. 25 in Alfred, Bombay United, and Great Eastern, Rs. 35 in Jewraz Balloo and Sholapore, Rs. 50 in Morarjee Gocuidass and Oriental, and Rs. 90 in Manockjee Petit. Khandeish have declined Rs. 50 and Mazagon Rs. 10 per share. *Land* companies have been very firm, and with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings are all higher, Colaba by Rs. 35, Mazagon Rs. 10, and Frere Rs. 3 per Share. In *Press* Shares there has been nothing doing, and the movements of the week are confined to a rise of Rs. 15 in Berar and Rs. 20 in Mofussil. In *Bank* Shares transactions have been few. Bank of Bombays have declined 1 per cent. during the week, closing at Rs. 657½ ex.-div. National are unaltered at Rs. 108, Agra at Rs. 128 per Share. In *Miscellaneous* companies we have merely to note an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co.

Piece Goods.—So far as ready business is concerned we have had an extremely dull week, the clearances from the bazaar being only estimated at about 1,100 packages. Holders have been willing sellers, and in some cases have accepted a reduction of As. 1 per piece, but with the improvement in Crop prospects a better feeling is apparent respecting the future, and a fair business has been done for future, shipment on a Sterling basis. Stocks on the spot are more than equal to the present limited demand, although comparatively high should anything like an active enquiry spring up, and supplies on the way are small. The position, therefore, is fairly encouraging for importers, and the general opinion seems to be that we have the promise of a good season before us.

Grey Goods.—The demand for 40 inch Shirtings has been slow, and as stocks are liberal prices have given way As. 1 to As. 2 per piece. Of 44 inch supplies are small and values are maintained. For Wider Clothe the enquiry is poor, and quotations are, to a great extent, nominal. Printers are in poor demand at nominally previous rates. Madapollams meet a limited enquiry, and in 3 lb. a decline of As. 1 per piece has taken place. T Cloths are unaltered in value, as also are Jacconets, of which stocks are comparatively heavy. In Mulls there is very little doing, and prices are unchanged. The same may be said of Dhoties, for which the enquiry is limited. In *Bleached Goods* business during the week has been quite on a retail scale. Shirtings, Mulls, Jacconets, and Tanjibs are the descriptions mostly in request, and of all kinds supplies are more than equal to the demand. For *Dyed* and *Printed* and *Turkey Red* Cloths the same limited demand still prevails, and with few exceptions, quotations are nominal. *Local* made goods are dull, and the sales for the week are only estimated at about 700 packages at barely former rates.

Twist.—A very fair business has been done in Home Yarns since the departure of last mail, and prices, although not quotably higher, are firmly supported. Stocks are moderate. Local Yarns are unchanged in value, and the enquiry comparatively slow.

Metals.—*Copper* is in moderate request at about previous rates, but stocks are large. In *Yellow Metal* there is no change to note. The ready stock is moderate, but quite equal to current requirements. *Iron* is dull with only a limited business passing, and in Swedish we reduce our quotations Re. 1 per candy. Stocks are comparatively heavy.

Coals.—Coals are dull, and although sellers are offering to do a business at a decline of As. 8 per ton on the week, we have not heard of any transactions for distant arrival. The business reported comprises the balance of the cargo of Davison's West Hartley, ex. s. s. "Hutton," at Rs. 20, 300 tons Hastings West Hartley at Rs. 19 per ton, and 250 tons Nixon's Motherwell at Rs. 18, all alongside in harbour, and a cargo of Wallsend Australian on the way from Galle at Rs. 18 per ton.

Cotton.—The Liverpool advices having been a shade firmer of late, our market has been fairly steady during the week, and closes in some cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher. For Export there has been some little enquiry for the Continent, running mainly on Omra descriptions, but the absence of any steamer on the berth, there has been nothing doing for Liverpool. The local mills, although not large, are steady buyers, and for half-pressed Dhollerss and Comptas prices are well maintained, the stock of such qualities being now reduced to very moderate limits.

The purchases reported during the week amount to about 3,000 bales, of which about 1,800 bales are for local consumption and 1,200 bales for Export.

The receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
For the Week	4,184	3,650	3,930
Total since 1st Sept ...	826,929	947,172	1,114,490

The *Clearances for Sea* for the week amount to 3,376 bales, making a total of 557,267 bales since 1st January against 662,120 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Nest Crop.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the districts, and prospects are now very promising. In the Berars the plants are said to be flourishing, and a large yield seems confidently expected. From Gujarat and Kathiawar the accounts are also favourable, and in the Broach district the change in the weather has allayed the anxiety which was beginning to be felt. In the Dharwar and Compta districts sowing has commenced with better prospects than seemed probable a short time ago. So far the reports show that an increased quantity of ground has been put under Cotton this year, but it is too early yet to arrive at a definite estimate.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 230	= 5¼d.
" Oomra (nominal)	" 218	= 5 7/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 215	= 5⅜d.
G. F. Do	" 210	= 5¼d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	" 224	= 5 19/32d.
F.G F. Do.	" 216	= 5 13/32d.
G. F. Do.	" 210	= 5¼d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 210	= 5¼d.
" Compta	" 204	= 5⅛d.

Seeds.—*Linseed.*—The exports demand is insignificant, but supplies being small, sellers are enabled to support prices, to-day's quotations being Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* meets a very small enquiry, but holders, nevertheless, are very firm, and we quote yellow Guzerat at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt. *Gingelly* is quoted at Rs. 41 to Rs. 44 per candy according to quality.

Wheat.—The slight enquiry for export apparent a fortnight ago has again disappeared, but prices do not give way, the supply of export qualities being so light. We quote:—Mixed, Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37½; Best White, Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	657½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all		375
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.	950
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	61
Shownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	do	690
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	165
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	325
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	do	750
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	do	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	do	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	540
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	do	750
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	435
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	do	100
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	990
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	Nil	850
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	90
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	550
Oriental	4,000	625	all	do	545
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	do	65
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	425
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	475
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	do	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	do	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co	2,250	415	all	do	nominal
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	nominal
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	nominal
Jolaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	nominal
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	nominal
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	nominal
Noriad S. and W. Co.	..	..	..	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	nominal
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	nominal

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3-6
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	" 19-2-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-3-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-0-0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Stuart, 1,954 tons, Captain W. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Southampton (3rd July,) brought the following cargo:—1,419 packages piece goods, 58 bales twist, 18 cases cochineal, 5 cases boots, 71 cases wine and spirits, 155 cases provision, 29 cases whiskey, 10 cases candles, 57 packages papers, 13 packages colour, 500 bundles steel, 148 cases oilmanstores, 123 casks beer, 65 drums rail, 40 pigs lead, 22 cases gin, 25 cases liquor, 144 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 box pearls, 15 packages coffee and many packages merchandise.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Pachamba (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Manilla, Dodero, to Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.

27 Benvenue ... Macgowan ... South Shields, April 14.
28 Busheer (s) ... James ... Kyouk-Phyoo, July 24.
Khandalla (s) ... Maurr ... Bombay, July 9.

DEPARTURE.

July 27.—Steamer Commilla.

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Mrs L Morgatio, Mr E R Wells, Master J Schmidt, Mr Combs and 87 deck.
Per Khandalla—Mr Fermie, one gentleman and 4 deck.
Per B I S N Co's ss, Rajputana, which sailed on 26th instant for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore:—For Rangoon—Rev J Sandys. For Moulmein—Mr Melosch and Mr Ducrett. For Singapore—Mr Reynolds and Mr Logan.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Benvenue—15th June, Westridge off Cape of Good Hope, 21st July, a ship from Calcutta (showing W Q D N).
By Khandalla—Ship Canada S W of Ridge Light Ship.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

28 Poona (s) ... Southampton.
Seringapatam ... Algoa Bay.

July. DEPARTURE.

28 Chinsura (s) ... Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Poona:—To Calcutta—Mr Campar, Capt Gwyn, Mr and Mrs Casey and 2 children, and Mr Roy. To Madras—Mr Moore, Mrs Cullen, Mr Budgo. From Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Brodie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 31.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—20 cases copal varnish, Nuzerally Shurrufally and Co.

From London.

Elgin s—12 cases still hock and 26 cases champagne, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 3 cases French polish, Tyebally Moolla Tazkhan; 22 drums Rangoon oil, Bhagilal Toolseedass and Co.
British Sovereign—55 casks empty sodawater bottles, Bomanjee Manuckjee Puntheekey.
St George s—20 cases sherrywine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Manilla s—50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 31.

For London.

Euphrates s—10 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 1 bale skins and 5 bales hides, Ebjee Muckon; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.

For Venice.

Escurial s—150 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Escurial s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Clan Fraser s—130 cwts buffalo horns, A Blascheck and Co; 17 bales skins and 9 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Clan Fraser s—292 cwts groundnuts, Manuckjee Framjee; 8 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

Manilla s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Yokohama.

Indus s—91 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 95 bales twist The National S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Indus s—312 cwts potatoes, Abdool Currim Abedin; 38 cwts sharkfins, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 102 bales cotton and 45 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 47 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 54 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 44 bales twist, Jametjee and Bomanjee; 19 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 cwts bedbun and 1½ cwts nurluving, Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy; 10½ cwts buffalo horns, Cuma Ramjee; 50 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Indus s—56½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

For Calcutta.

Africa s—49 bales cotton, P Chrystals and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 30th July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·583
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·906
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W. WNW. NW. NNW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight.	363
Fall of Rain from midnight to midnight.	3·78
Total fall during the month	7·74
" " year	29·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 31st	1·95

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 30.

Young, Lieut, R E, from leave, from England.
Gellie, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Wright, Captain, 33rd Regt, from leave, from England.
Walsh, Quarter Master, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Goodridge, Captain, 35th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Hope, Lieut, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Moore, Captain, 7th Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Mainfold, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Aden.
Bodick, Lieut, 7th Fusiliers, from leave, from Poona.
Robson, Col, 28th Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Baxett, Captain, R A, on leave, from Futtehghur.

July 31.

Peacocke, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—July 29.

Chase, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, to join, to Surat.

July 31.

Walsh, Quarter Master, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, to Kurram Valley.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 30th July 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Colaba Depot and Sanitarium—Surgeon Major J Parr, Army Medical Department to the medical charge.

30th N I—Surgeon O H Channer, to officiate in medical charge.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieut J D Wright (No 17 Battery 8th Brigade) from 1st July to 30th Sept in extension in England on medical certificate.

Lieut A C T Boileau (E Battery 2nd Brigade) from 3rd August to 31st October to Nani Tal on private affairs.

1-14th Foot—2nd Lieut Francis R S MacAdam, to England to appear before a medical board.

1st Sind Horse—Major J Philips, from the 25th July to the 9th August, to Bombay on medical certificate in extension of privilege leave.

Sappers and Miners—Major J H R Cruickshank, for four months in extension, to remain at Bombay to study Persian.

The leave granted to Major J Philips, 1st Sind Horse in G O C No 299, dated the 2nd instant, is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 31.)

Military Department.

Lieut A B Bennett, 10th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months. Conductor J Cogan, P W Department.

Captain J Hill, Royal Engineers, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieut Col J Swiney, 32nd Regiment Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain M J Moore, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieut G E Even, 65th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment N I.

The services of Surgeon H O Channer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the General Department.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut T Hope, Staff Corps. Captain W G W Macbay, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major:—General List, Infantry, Captain J Ketchen.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps:—Lieut A B Mein, 22nd Foot, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment N I.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Messrs A N Pearson and D Macdonald have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr J S E Manley, Cotton Inspector, Sholapur, was allowed leave on medical certificate from 1st April to 16th June.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the "Indian Forest Act, 1878," the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Assistant Collectors in Nasik to be Forest Settlement Officers in the talukas specified opposite their names. Mr H R Cooke, First Assistant Collector, as regards the Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Malegaon Talukas; Mr J A Baines, Second Assistant Collector, as regards the Nasik, Sinnar and Igatpuri Talukas; Mr J B Alcock, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, as regards the Niphad, Chandor, Dindori, and Yeola Talukas.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Nasik to hear appeals from any order passed by the said Forest Settlement Officers.

Honorary Surgeon Conway was transferred from Nasik to Bombay on General Duty and retransferred from Bombay to Nasik in March last on public grounds and not at his own request.

Mr E Lawrence has received charge of the office of the Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Thana from Mr A Cumine.

Mr Bapu Purshotum has delivered over and Mr R M Kennedy has received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Kaira.

Mr S Sharp is appointed a Non-official Commissioner for the Town Municipality of Igatpuri in the Nasik District.

Surgeons W McConaghy, and S M Salaman, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona District and Yerrowda Central Jails.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Commercial and Financial Letters.
Summary of English News.
Latest Telegram Published in London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, and Kutch...	5-30 A.M.	4 P. M. of previous day.	5-60 P.M.	Grant Road. 6-30 A.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	Do.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A. M.	Do.	Do.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ... 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.
August. Fri.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	10 56 m / 10 47 a	4 14 m / 5 0 a
Sat.	2	......	5 39	6 33	11 33 m / 11 35 a	5 0 m / 5 43 a
Sun.	3	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	0 8 a / ...	5 43 m / 6 19 a
Mon.	4	......	5 39	6 32	0 15 m / 0 41 a	6 20 m / 6 54 a
Tues.	5	......	5 40	6 32	0 54 m / 1 12 a	6 55 m / 7 27 a
Wed.	6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 31	1 29 m / 1 43 a	7 29 m / 8 0 a
Th.	7	......	5 40	6 31	2 7 m / 2 15 a	8 7 m / 8 36 a

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

MR. GEO. ANDERSON.

SATURDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1879.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

The Members of the "STRAND" Burlesque and Comedy Company have kindly given their valuable Services on this occasion.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE ... ORCHESTRA.

To be followed by A. Wigan's Sparkling Comedietta in one Act, entitled

A DUMMY SWEETHEART.

SELECTION ... ORCHESTRA.

To conclude with the glorious comedy by Andrew Halliday, Esq. (which had an unprecedented run in London for over 100 Nights), entitled

CHECKMATE.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 p.m. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where the Plan is on view.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TIGHE—July 31st, at Girgaum, the wife of M. Tighe, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MATURIN—July 28th, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Maturin, Army Medical Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

COCHRAN—July 20th, at Calicut, John Cochran, of Terricot, Wynaad.

CRAMPTON—July 25th, at Naini Tal, Rosamond Mary, the wife of A. C. Crampton.

KING—July 27th, at Barrackpore, Helen Mabel, daughter of William Henry and Helen Cornelia King, aged 1 year.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

A short time since, while discussing the necessity of developing railway communication in India, we remarked that we had heard it stated by one who ought to know that, if lines like the Madras Railway were ever to pay, night traffic must be stopped, and the trains must be run at a speed of about ten miles an hour. We observe from the Madras papers that at least the first part of that proposal has some prospect of being carried into effect. The Madras Railway Company has been directed by Government to prepare and submit for approval a time table which will provide for the elimination of a night service on the railway. That service, it is said, represents an unnecessary cost of about ten lakhs of rupees per annum. Duplicate staffs—one for work during the day and the other at night—are at present required; such as assistant station masters, porters, pointsmen, and guards. The expenditure on oil, which is estimated at Rs. 10,000 per month, would also be saved under the new plan; and, in short, the reduction that would everywhere be possible from the abolition of the night service would be enormous. Regarding this proposal the *Madras Mail*, as representing public opinion in the Southern Presidency, remarks that as far as the cost of working the railway is concerned the change would without doubt be a move in the right direction, but that "the interests of the "public at large would suffer greatly by the "contemplated measure, which should certainly not be resorted to without grave "consideration." On the other hand, it seems to us that public interests generally, not only in Madras but all over India, ought to benefit instead of suffer by a policy which would change a railway that does not pay into one that does. We are now all agreed that India's chief want is an extension of her railway systems. If her commerce is to increase, and if the condition of her people is to improve, her produce must have easy access to the markets of the world. Without such access the labour of the population will, comparatively speaking, be without proper results. But every anna by which a railway cheapens the carriage of produce to the sea coast or to other parts of India, means so much increase to the earnings of the cultivating classes who inhabit India. Now, the great obstacle that has hitherto been in the way of railway extension is the difficulty of pitching upon new lines with good financial prospects. Government has over and over again declared that it will at once proceed with the construction of any line where a return of four and a half per cent. on the money invested can be shown as certain to accrue. That is the stumbling block which stands in the way of constructing new railways. A few more lines like the Madras Company would embarrass our already overstrained finances, and it is simply imperative that future State undertakings shall pay their way. Now, it must be admitted that the traffic prospects of most of the lines at present projected, should they be worked on the existing rigid plan, are not of a character that would justify us in hoping that for many years to come they would pay any better than does the unfortunate Madras Company. By a rigid plan we mean one which takes a system adapted for a busy country like England, where time is money, and thrusts it upon sluggish India, where time is of next to no value at all, and for no other reason than to meet the convenience of a small portion of the public. It is not only necessary that Indian railways shall be constructed as cheaply as possible, but they must also be worked at the lowest possible cost; and we confess we should like to see the proposed experiment tried on the Madras Railway, whose prospects of increased traffic returns for several years to come are most gloomy, and offer little hope of an improvement. Matters as regards that railway cannot be rendered much worse than they are at present, and if they can be improved by knocking off night traffic and by running the trains at the lowest possible speed, then distinct progress in the cause of railway extension in India will have been made. Of course, under the new system, provision would be made for one through fast train per week to carry the English mails, and travellers who did not care to journey by the slow trains would probably arrange so as to go by the fast one. As for the great majority of native passengers, we believe they would actually prefer trains which would allow of their alighting every evening, of cooking their food, and of enjoying a comfortable sleep. As for the goods traffic it would really matter very little whether a consignment—say of cotton—occupied three, or half a dozen days in traversing a few hundred miles; and it would always be easy to increase the service during those seasons when there is a pressure of traffic. It is not at all improbable that the Madras Railway if worked upon this system would pay, and if so, the principle might with great advantage be extended elsewhere. Not that we would recommend its adoption on such trunk lines as the Great Indian Peninsula or B. B. & C. I. Railways, but even on the outlying portions of their systems it might be found advisable to introduce a less expensive system of carrying on the traffic than that of running trains by night as well as by day, and at a high and costly rate of speed where a cheaper, though slower one, would suffice. It can only be in the vicinity of the Presidency towns that the English high-pressure system of working railways can be suitable to India, and in this respect it is quite possible that we may learn a lesson from America, where, in sparsely populated districts, the trains seldom run at a higher speed than from ten to fifteen miles per hour. Should a cheaper, though less civilised system of working our existing railways—like that which we have indicated—be found to answer, it may open the way to building lines in localities where a paying railway is at present out of the question, and for that extension of inland communications which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce recently showed to be so desirable. We repeat that we hope the experiment will at all events be made in Madras, and for that reason we welcome the announcement now made respecting the revised time tables called for by Government. Trains running at ten miles an hour, and stopping at night, but yielding good returns, will be more satisfactory than trains rushing across country at forty miles an hour, but losing money.

The subject of flogging in the army has been pretty well thrashed out in the House of Commons. During the protracted discussions which have taken place, and particulars of which are to hand by last mail, much acrimonious feeling has been displayed; and although the question latterly became almost entirely a party one, still a feeling has long prevailed both inside and outside the House that something should be done to modify the corporal punishments to which our soldiers were liable. Wittingly or unwittingly the Secretary of State for War, before going into Committee on the Army Discipline Bill, threw the objectors to the "cat" completely off their guard by stating that it had been decided by the Government, in concert with the military authorities, to confine punishment by flogging to those cases which, under the provisions of the Act, are punishable by death. This announcement was received with great applause by those who have persistently fought for the abolition of the "cat," because it was thought that a great concession had been made. But when the facts came to be critically examined it was found that the concession was practically of no importance, inasmuch as under military law, the death penalty may be inflicted for almost every offence committed in the field. This discovery naturally caused an appreciable diminution of the satisfaction which was temporarily experienced when Colonel Stanley stated the intentions of the Government, especially as many Members were under the impression that the Ministry had practically assented to the abolition of flogging. Mr. Chamberlain was the first to express surprise and disappointment, because he had withdrawn several amendments of which he had given notice, under the impression that they were no longer needed. It is obvious that a serious misunderstanding existed relative to the intimation given by the Secretary of State; and though, as Lord Hartington said, no member of the House would think that Colonel Stanley intended to convey a false impression, it was unfortunate that the statement should not have been so definite and precise as to admit of no misapprehension. Be this as it may, the concession which Colonel Stanley professed to believe would calm the somewhat stormy elements which raged below the gangway is altogether illusory; for although it confines punishment by flogging to those offences which are punishable by death, there are two clauses of the Bill, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, by which it will be possible to inflict death for offences of the most trivial character. It follows, therefore, that flogging could still be inflicted for almost all offences now punishable by that means. The effect of the Ministerial decision was clearly explained by Mr. Bright, who declared that, after all the debate that has taken place, the only thing the Committee had succeeded in doing in regard to flogging was to reduce the number of lashes from fifty to twenty-five. Mr. Forster suggested as the only acceptable provision that flogging should be so associated with the capital penalty that it should only be inflicted as an alternative for death. This would have the desired effect; for it would place flogging in the category of punishments to which the authorities should resort only in the most extreme cases. Colonel Stanley had previously stated that there were difficulties in the way of providing a schedule of the offences for which corporal punishment is to be inflicted; and Mr. Bright suggested during the late debate that the chief difficulty consists in the fact that "it is impossible to make such a schedule as would "materially alter the state of things that now "exists," urging, at the same time, that "the "only rational course for the Government to "take is to abolish flogging altogether." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, adopting the system which unfortunately largely prevails on Ministerial benches, adopted the *tu quoque* line of argument in answering Mr. Bright, and wanted to know why the right honourable gentleman took no steps to give expression to his opinions when he was himself a member of the Government. But, even if it be granted that Mr. Bright did not act up to his principles ten years ago, that is surely no reason why a wrong should continue to be perpetrated. Public opinion may, moreover, have ripened on this as on other questions during the last few years. A number of persons in England doubtless feel that her army ought no longer to be subjected to what they call a form of degradation that is applied to no other European army. Such an expression of feeling is doubtless creditable to their humanity; but we hardly think that mere sentiment will ever be found a sufficient stimulus to good conduct, either in barracks or on the "tented field." This question of flogging may safely be left, we think, in the hands of the army authorities.

We remarked the other day that, although it would be unjust with the information then before us to accuse Lieutenant Carey of a want of pluck during the unfortunate skirmish in which the Prince Imperial lost his life, there was still *primâ facie* grounds for a charge of neglect of military duty. As we surmised, it was Lieutenant Carey himself who demanded the court-martial. The finding was telegraphed as follows to the *Daily News*:—

"The court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey did not understand the position in which he stood to the Prince, and in consequence failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Quartermaster-General Harrison states in evidence that Lieutenant Carey was in charge of the escort; while Lieutenant Carey, alluding to the escort, says:—'I do not consider that I had any authority over it after the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford, stating, as he did, the position the Prince held, and that he was invariably to be accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer.' The court considers that such difference of opinion should not have existed between officers of the same department. Secondly, the court is of opinion that Lieutenant Carey is much to blame in having proceeded on duty with part of the escort detailed by the Quartermaster-General. The court cannot admit the plea of irresponsibility on Lieutenant Carey's part, inasmuch as he himself took steps to obtain the escort, and failed; moreover, the fact that the Quartermaster-General was present on Itelezi Ridge gave Lieutenant Carey the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself. Thirdly, the court is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where the halt was made, surrounded as it was by cover for the enemy, and the adjacent difficult ground, showed lamentable want of military prudence. Fourthly, the court deeply regrets that no effort was made to rally the escort and show a front to the enemy, whereby, possibly aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat, the enemy might have been ascertained."

From this it will be seen that the court animadverted upon the leading of the reconnaissance from the moment the party started until it was surprised by the Zulus. Mr. Carey's defence was that he had been directed to interfere as little as possible with the Prince, who really had command of the party, and that he only accompanied it at the Prince's own request. Colonel Harrison, however, asserts that Mr. Carey himself commanded the escort, and that the Prince was given into his charge. If this was the case, then there can be no doubt that Mr. Carey has been guilty of grave dereliction of military duty; but whether he or the Prince was responsible for the choice of the position behind the kraal as a halting place, the whole affair bears out what we said the other day—that political personages of importance should not be sent out reconnoitring with parties of half a dozen troopers, and that their presence is extremely unfair on the men and officers engaged. In this case, out of a party of eight, three were killed—a fact which surely shows conclusively that those who escaped only did so by the skin of their teeth, and that there was little time for that effort to "rally and show a front to the enemy" which the court thought ought to have been made.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 11.

The half year having now fairly turned, and the dividends on the Funds having been paid, the money market has become very easy, the supply abundant, and the rates for discount and loans unprecedentally cheap. There is no object now in accumulating money in banks, but the difficulty is how or where to find employment for it. Business, I am sorry to say, shows as yet no signs of decided revival, and so much capital has already been diverted to the Stock Exchange that prices of all really sound securities are abnormally high, so that it would hardly be safe to invest any more, for on the instant that trade gets a little active, stocks will be sold to employ the proceeds for mercantile purposes, and prices will come down by the run. Nevertheless, it is to the Stock Exchange that investments will go. Banks, insurance companies, discount companies, and the large number of miscellaneous institutions that make profits to some extent and that keep a reserve fund, will put all their spare money in Consols, in high class Colonial bonds, and in home railway debentures which yield anything over 3 per cent., with nearly absolute safety superadded. The fact that all the London joint stock banks, with the exception of the Union, have paid dividends this half year quite equal to those of the corresponding period of 1878, notwithstanding the cheapness of money and the distrust that followed the failures of last autumn and winter, will encourage this mode of disposing of spare money, for it is to the investments in Consols yielding 3 per cent, of cash deposited at 1 or 1½ per cent. interest, that the profits are mainly owing, out of which the dividends have been declared. No bank could by any possibility have been able to divide 5 or 6 per cent. among its shareholders had it only been able to employ at 2 per cent., or even less, the money for which it paid on the average nearly as much in interest. For part of the six months the rate of discount, no doubt, was fully 1 per cent above the allowance on deposits, and during that time the joint stock banks must have done very well, as they hold always large balances in current accounts, for which they pay no interest; but the main support all through was the investments in readily realisable securities. To all appearance the process may be repeated during the whole of the six months just commenced, for there is no chance now of great activity in trade this year. For instance, at present the discount rate in the open market does not exceed 1 per cent., and short loans are obtainable at about ½ per cent. The Bank of England discount rate being still 2 per cent., the other banks allow 1 per cent. interest to their depositors, and this leaves no margin of profit at all. The discount houses, however, only allow ¾ per cent. to their depositors, and do not care about taking any more money at this, and they are, consequently, in a better position than the banks. The latter would in such a state of things lose rather than gain, but for three contingencies; first, that the whole six months can hardly continue to be so wholly exceptional as the present period; next, that large sums are in their hands to employ (balances of current accounts), for which they pay nothing; and lastly, that they have the investments in good securities to fall back upon. If they get 4 per cent. from United States Government bonds, as the London and Westminster Bank does for a million of its money, or even only 3 or 3½ per cent. which is the average limit, they still do very well.

Among the dull markets I must again include that for cotton. It ought to be firm enough if the statistical position alone is looked at, but it is very far from being this. Taking American alone, the stock in Liverpool and the quantity afloat for Liverpool are 192,000 bales less than the total at the corresponding date last year; and it is not at all anticipated that the import of the new crop in the autumn will equal last year's. But for dulness of trade, therefore, prices would unquestionably be higher. This season is a repetition of the two previous seasons—that is, a struggle between bad trade and cotton figures. The manufacturing power has overtaken the growth of cotton, and the world has not been able to take off at satisfactory prices the increased production of the spindles. The result is a state of things disastrous to the spinner—namely, a comparative scarcity of the raw material, and an advance in prices without any corresponding advance in manufactured goods. His position is sufficiently perplexing. For the last six or seven weeks spinners have been consuming probably 50,000 bales a week, while only buying about 38,000. Their surplus stocks are nearly exhausted, and should they enter the market to replenish them, prices will necessarily rise. The statistics of cotton, therefore, are decidedly in favour of rising markets for the raw material, and if the manufacturer has good reason to look forward with some apprehension to the time when he will have to buy, the holder of cotton has more reason to long for that revival of trade which to the manufacturer will hardly be an unmixed boon. Manchester accounts, under these circumstances, are, as may be assumed, of a chequered character. Some kinds of cloth are in better demand for the Eastern markets, but the dealings do not represent large totals. In all respects business is limited, and buyers hold aloof because they cannot place orders at any reduction on current rates. Only one satisfactory point may be mentioned, and that is, the continued absence of those disastrous failures which have been spoken about for weeks past as imminent. There is now ground to hope that, so far at least as Lancashire is concerned, credit is good, and that the worst of the really unsound spots have been exposed and eradicated.

In my last I referred to the prospects of the American cotton crop. As regards the Egyptian, which is expected this year to be very abundant, reliable estimates place it at fully three millions of cwts, likely to arrive from the villages during the season 1879-80. This represents a large sum of money, fully ten millions sterling, unless, that is to say, the Nile should prove unmanageable and overflow, as it did last year, destroying much of the promise of the harvest. Ample and well secured crops this year will effect wonders for Egypt, and make the task of the Commission which is to take the finances in hand comparatively easy, for that would mean a revenue of close upon ten millions sterling, and the payment of nearly the whole floating debt with the help of the Rothschild loan. The latter will now be promptly available, as the Powers are expected to declare the State Domains, which are mortgaged as its security, unseizable after the existing judgments are paid off; and as soon as this is done Rothschilds will advance the full balance they have hitherto held in hand, thus providing the means to pay off the prior creditors. When this is done, and the more harassing class of complications have been got rid of, the next step will be to deliberately examine the whole financial situation of Egypt, and remodel the taxation. This will involve a readjustment which will add to the revenue, since it will subject to contribution lands hitherto privileged, and classes—the Europeans, for instance—hitherto exempted. From these two sources alone as much will be derived as will more than cover any possible deduction from the interest on the Unified Debt, so that the loss the bondholders might suffer would be only temporary. In fact, there would be no necessity for a deduction at all, but for the urgent question of the floating debt, which would be worth a considerable sacrifice to extinguish, since it mostly carries interest at usurious rates, accumulating in a way which is positively frightful with the long delay in settlement.

The question of home harvests is now becoming very serious, owing to the unprecedentedly bad weather. This season is, by common consent, about the worst ever known to "the oldest inhabitant:" a summer of quite unusual wet and coldness having followed a winter of prolonged and unusual severity. We are now well on into July, yet even the hay crops are not saved, the hay harvest indeed scarcely begun, while of the wheat harvest there is not the faintest sign everything being still green. It is not too much to say that even although the weather were to at once become absolutely perfect for the business of ripening and harvesting, and every day for the next two months were to be exactly the kind of day best fitted for maturing and gathering the various crops, there is no chance of anything approaching an average crop of any one article, from hay to turnips. In some years the weather, while bad for grain, has been good for green crops, but it has been the delectable peculiarity of the present year to have been bard of every description of produce. In ordinary cases, therefore we should expect high prices in all markets; but fortunately for the consumer, there are ample crops in the United States for every conceivable want, and food here will therefore not be unusually dear. But it must be higher than it was last year; and this will be another adverse influence thrown into the scale when we estimate the chances of a recovery in trade. There is also some slight probability that our money market may be deranged when autumn comes, by the necessity of heavy payments for the American grain importations, although that contingency has less to create apprehension than it would in ordinary years, money being relatively so cheap and our stock of gold abundant, even should considerable sums be wanted for export.

The Board of Trade returns for June are less encouraging than those of the month before, and in that sense faithfully enough reflect the general feeling out of doors. There is a considerable falling off in the declared value of the exports and imports, although it is right to add that this does not in all cases mean a decrease in the quantities. The total value of the exports was £14,583,540 against £15,091,638 in June last year; for the six months it was £88,826,493 against £94,660,400. The principal falling off has been in cotton yarn and in iron, but woollens have also been reduced. The value of the imports was £27,768,780 against £28,661,103 in June, 1878, but the details of this item are not unsatisfactory, for the decrease is mainly in food, while the raw material of manufacture has augmented. Cotton, for instance, stands for a value of £[illegible],105 against £1,775,375, and raw silk has also increased. This is partly accidental, but allowing for that, there is a gleam of comfort in the fact, so far as it goes. The diminution in the imports of grain is satisfactory as showing that our home supplies are not exhausted, and as the markets are all low in price, the decrease in imports is evidently no cause of any straitening to the general consumer. One consideration in judging of the significance of the falling off in exports, as compared with last summer, must not be lost sight of, however. Last summer the business operation of firms like Smith, Fleming, and Co. and Heugh Balfour and Co. were at their height, so that the returns now compare with a period of unhealthily swollen exports of manufactures. When the autumn and winter arrive the comparison will be with a more natural period and the result will be more favourable.

Silver has gone down again this week, as also has the rate at which the Council Bills were taken, but the decline is not considerable, and implies dull trade more than anything else. Indian banks' shares have dropped a little in sympathy, Oriental being particularly flat, without any cause assigned, but I suspect the real explanation is to be found in sales by Scotch holders, who are obliged to realise.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A word with reference to "J. G.'s" letter in the local *Times* of yesterday. As I have understood your articles and "A Shareholder's" letter on the subject of the Bank of Bombay report, the contention is that Mr. Balfour addressed you six months ago, promising that in the report now under notice certain particulars regarding the transactions of the Bank would be made public. That they have not so been made public is a fact that you have very properly pointed out; and also that it would be well if the directors would take the opportunity at the approaching meeting to give the necessary explanations asked for. Why, then, "J. G's" abuse of the *Bombay Gazette*? If newspaper columns have been prostituted, I have a strong suspicion that they are those of your local contemporary. "J. G." says the "directors tell us they have made ample provision for all losses," and that we ought to be contented with that statement until disproved. But, seeing that the directors have hitherto kept back all the information necessary to so disprove the statement if it can be disproved, I do not quite see the wisdom of "J. G.'s" remark. The Directors kept back that information six months ago, and we now know they were wrong in the estimate they then made of the Bank's position. May they not be equally wrong now? Neither you nor "A Shareholder" or anybody else has asked that the explanations shall be made in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*; but I will tell "J. G." what has been asked for, and that is, that the whole story shall at the approaching meeting be exposed to the light. Until then, as he says, we are quite willing to bottle up our curiosity—only let us be assured that that curiosity will be satisfied.

H.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE CLOSING GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is evident from frequent representations which have been made to me that the public are under a very erroneous impression as regards the department to which credit belongs for the closing of the rides round the Rotten Row and along the Kennedy Sea Face. I therefore beg to forward to you copies of letters which I have addressed to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency and the Municipal Commissioner, with their replies.

It was my intention to have addressed Government on the matter, but as I might be considered to be traversing beyond the scope of my official duties by so doing, I leave the public to make any representation they may desire. For my own part, however, I fail to see the necessity for closing at any season the only public rides in the place. There has been little or no rain now in Bombay for the last month or more, and during this time the rides referred to have been quite dry and in the best possible riding order, and I think the public naturally feel aggrieved at being shut out from these health-making grounds.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2121 of 1879.

From the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd July, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on behalf of the public and in the matter of the closing of almost the only rides in Bombay during the monsoon.

2. You are no doubt aware that it has been the practice (a very unnecessary one in my opinion) immediately on the setting in of the monsoon to close the rides round Rotten Row and all along the Kennedy Sea Face, by placing railings across the entrance to each.

3. This year the rides were closed sooner than usual on account of the unusually early rain. Then there was a break of nearly 3 weeks, during most of which time the ground was quite hard and rideable, but as these equestrian limits had once been closed the very easy and inexpensive matter of removing the bars to the entrances could not seemingly be undertaken, and thus very many, to whom the pleasure of their daily ride is almost a matter of health, were deprived of it, I submit, most unnecessarily.

4. Several appeals have been made to me as regards the closing of the rides, under the wrong impression that the matter is in the hands of the police; and thus I am induced to represent the question to you, feeling sure it has only to be brought to your notice, and that you will give such orders and make such arrangements as may seem to you fit, and which will prevent the public being unnecessarily deprived of the use of Rotten Row and the Kennedy Sea Face.

5. For my own part I am at a loss to see the necessity for closing these rides at all; for when the ground is so wet as to cut it up by riding on it, people, for their own safety and that of their horses, will not attempt to ride on it.

6. At any rate the rides might be always opened when there is a break in the weather; for it is very disappointing to the public to be shut out from them, and especially when they are in the best possible riding order.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2528 of 1879.

Public Works Department,
Supg. Engr's. Office, dated Bombay, 23rd July, 1879.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge and to thank you for your letter No. 2121 of 22nd instant, bringing forward a subject regarding which you consider my interference would benefit the public.

2. I was myself of opinion that Rotten Row might be thrown open to the public before the receipt of your letter, but as regards Kennedy Sea Face I am not of this opinion.

3. On enquiry, however, I found that His Excellency the Governor had addressed the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee. Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, Colonel G. J. Mellise, Colonel J. A. Fuller, and F. W. Stevens, Esq., C.E., not very long ago, and they had for reasons, with which it is unnecessary to trouble you, considered it advisable not to open the Row. As I am simply *locum tenens* for Colonel (now General) Fuller, and am of course not so well acquainted with the subject as the Committee, I consider it would be unadvisable to report their ruling.—I have, &c.,

J. R. MAUNSELL, Col.,
Superintending Engineer, N. D.

No. 2173 of 1879.

From the Commissioner of Police Bombay, to J. H. Grant, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th July, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for your perusal copy of a letter which I addressed to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, with his reply thereto, on the subject of the closing of the only rides in Bombay during the monsoon, and shall feel obliged by your informing whether you see any and what objection to the rides being open to the public in the manner suggested by me.

2. As it is my intention to represent the matter to Government if necessary, I shall feel obliged by your kindly favoring me with an early reply.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 6957 of 1879.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1879.

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 2173 of the 26th instant, I have the honour to state that in the monsoon of 1877 the question was raised by His Excellency the Governor in regard to Rotten Row, which was then in charge of the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee, of which I was an *ex-officio* member. The Committee reported that it was necessary to close the Row at the commencement of the monsoon, and to keep it closed until the end of the monsoon because the grass would be injured by being ridden over when wet, and it was not considered advisable to trust to the discretion of the public, many of whom would no doubt make use of the Row at inconvenient times during or shortly after heavy rain. At present I am not concerned officially with either Rotten Row or the Kennedy Sea Face, but personally I am of opinion that the ride should be closed during the monsoon, when the indiscriminate use of them would be injurious; but the course suggested in the closing para of your letter to the Superintending Engineer might, I think, be adopted with advantage to the public, at the discretion of the officer in charge.—I have, &c.,

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Mohedina Joosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; R. Plumer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednuggur and dealers in own.—[Advt.]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE EASTERN MAIL SUBSIDY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

An influential deputation was received by Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday, which protested energetically against the subsidies paid by Government for the conveyance of the Eastern Mails. Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply, said it was inexpedient to make any statement on the subject until the discussion had taken place in the Commons relating to the new contract.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup run this day:—

Isonomy 1
Bear 2
Parole 3

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been active.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	117½
Bar Silver	51¼

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLEE, JULY 31, 2-20 P.M.

H. M. S. Tyne sailed for Colombo yesterday evening.

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 31.

CANNANORE, 4-7 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. W. Fall of rain 50 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind W. 6; thermometer 76; barometer 29·796. Fall of rain 2 inches 96 cents.

MANGALORE (30th).—Weather rainy; wind N. W. S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W light; thermometer 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 28 cents

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cnt.	Fort. In.	cnt.	Byculla. In.	cnt.
Total previously registered	25	78	31	95	32	99
30 Wednesday	3	78	......		......	
31 Thursday	......		7	50	8	0
Total	29	56	39	45	40	99
Fall up to 31st July 1878	67	22	73	94	73	73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE no inconsiderable portion of the Bombay public who, as we remarked the other day, take their exercise on horseback, are much beholden to Sir Frank Souter for so warmly taking up the grievance as to the closing of the Kennedy Sea Face and Rotten Row during several months of the year, simply because it happens to be the monsoon and not because the ground is or is not fit for riding over. One has only to examine the ground in front of the Gymkhana over which for the past two months, during both wet weather and dry, horsemen innumerable have been galloping to become convinced of the utter nonsense of the assertion that it is necessary to close the rides for four months in the year. The ground in question is in quite as good a condition as that which has been so closed. In the correspondence published this morning it will be seen that Sir Frank Souter thinks that all the rides should be left open, at all events when there is a break in the weather, and we trust that Government will see its way to adopting the same view and to knocking on the head the senseless obstruction that at present debars the Bombay public from exercising a favourite recreation.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Robertson, late Agent of the Oriental Bank in this city, has, upon arrival in England, been reinstated in his position in the Bank's service. Mr. Robertson will probably leave England for China at an early date to take charge of one of the Agencies there.

NAMES of native gentlemen upon whom honours have been bestowed for Afghan war are for K.C.S.I. Nawab Gholam Hussan; for C.S.I. Sirdar Bikrama Singh of Kappurthala, Maharaja Pertab Singh Bahadur of Jodhpore. Sahibzada Obedulla Khan, Nawab of Tonk, and Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore also made C.S.I.

WE regret to have to record the death of Colonel John Pitt Kennedy, formerly of the Royal Engineers, who died in London on the 29th of June, in his 82nd year. Early in life his abilities attracted the notice of Sir Charles Napier, then Lieutenant-Governor of Cephalonia, who employed him in making the roads, for which his short tenure of that post is still gratefully remembered, and induced him to exchange out of the Engineers in order to retain his services as secretary. On Sir Charles Napier's quitting his government, Mr. Kennedy sold out of the Army and retired to cultivate a small property in the north of Ireland. And so successful was he in this private enterprise that his services were soon sought by the Government of Ireland in the foundation of the Agricultural School at Glasnevin, and he was then appointed secretary to the famous Devon Commission on the tenure of land in Ireland. From these labours he was recalled by the imperative demand of his old chief, Sir Charles Napier, who, on being sent to India by the Duke of Wellington to finish the second Sikh war, insisted upon being accompanied by Mr. Kennedy as military secretary. By an exertion of authority very rare with the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Kennedy was gazetted a cornet in the 14th Dragoons, promoted by rapid steps to the rank of major, and appointed to the staff of the new Indian Commander-in-Chief. After serving Sir C. Napier as long as he remained in India, Major Kennedy's services were sought after by the Indian Government in the construction of the mountain roads of the North-West; of which the road that leads from Simla northwards into the recesses of the hills still bears his name. Returning to England with the rank of colonel, he became consulting engineer to the Bombay and Baroda Railway—a post which he resigned lately, when a resolution of the Bombay Government recorded "their sense of his high ability, integrity, and courtesy, of his great personal worth, and of the value of his services to the country." In common with Lord Lawrence and many other distinguished men, he was a pupil of Dr. Knox, at Foyle College, Londonderry.

The Committee formed to collect subscriptions in the N.-W. P., in aid of the proposed Indian Institute at Oxford, will close the subscription list on Saturday, the 2nd of August. In spite of the efforts of the Committee, the Allahabad paper states, the sum subscribed is small, and justifies Professor Williams' reproach that the help he has received from India is much less than he had reason to expect.

FEVER is very prevalent in the Fort, Madras. Of the small detachment garrisoned there, a local paper hears that over eighty have been attacked. Fever is also very prevalent in Black Town just now.

ABOUT ten years ago the tract of country which now forms the Hashtnaggar Tehsil of the Peshawur district was so over-run with swarms of rats, that the usual crops of cereals and pulses were devastated by them, little being left for the harvest. To rid themselves of these rats, the agriculturists for one whole season very generally refrained from sowing the ordinary food crops, substituting in their place the common bitter oilseeds of the Punjab. The result was that the rats completely disappeared. As no similar annoyance commenced in adjacent tracts, they probably died. The Pioneer suggests that the Poona Rat Commission might consider whether it would be practicable to adopt a similar remedy in any part of the Deccan.

MR. STANHOPE, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons by Sir George Campbell, said that in November, 1877, the Government of India passed a resolution concurring with the opinion expressed by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal as to the mischievous character of lotteries under the guise of race sweeps, promoted by officers in her Majesty's service and others in India, and requesting the local Governments to enforce the law uniformly against their being advertised in the newspapers. If, therefore, those lotteries were still advertised, it was due to the fact that the law was not fully enforced, and his noble freind the Secretary of State would make inquiry into the subject.

A CEYLON paper of the 22nd July states:—The weather continues of a most unusual character, dry and chilly, with a murky sky and wind from the north-west instead of from the south-west. The rainfall has been thus far extremely light.

THE Rangoon papers continue to publish anecdotes of the extraordinary youth who reigns at Mandalay. Here is a specimen:—"Theebaw has lately managed to extract two lakhs of rupees from his mother-in-law, the Sin-pyoomah yen, saying that the money would be used for loyal offerings, Abk-loo-daw, and that two and a half per cent interest would be paid monthly for the loan. This old lady has, rumour says, something like twenty lakhs of rupees, stowed in iron tanks—all Indian rupees—consisting of George the 4th and William the 4th rupees, also the Queen and Empress rupees. Each description of coin is kept quite separate. The ebaw is said to have his eye on this money, and under some pretext or other is determined to secure it for his own use. Hence the old lady is under a cloud at present, and is prohibited from receiving visitors except with the previous knowledge of the King and his Queen who is her own daughter. We should not be surprised to hear shortly that she has taken her departure for Natland. The struggle for this wretched throne at Mandalay and the means to keep it has had the effect of crushing all human feelings out of the hearts of those who occupy it."

ANOTHER Calcutta paper, the *Indian Daily News*, entertains much the same opinion of Lord Lytton as was expressed in a paragraph which we quoted from the *Statesman* the other day. The *News* says:—"It is characteristic of the present administration in India that it can neither be wholly fussy or wholly frank. When it ought to exercise its right it worries the public by explanations marked by a finesse which robs them of their effect; and when it ought to take the public into its confidence, it wraps itself up in its dignity, and snubs its best friends. No Viceroy has ever put forward such lofty pretensions on such wrong occasions; no Viceroy has ever been arraigned at the bar of public opinion on such low grounds as Lord Lytton. The public recognise his weakness and unfitness, and resent his mistakes, because it is of his mistakes that he seems most proud. The feeling outside is that the present Governor-General differs from his predecessors in this respect, that where they were the undoubted chiefs of the Government, Lord Lytton only acts the Viceroy."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Englishman* advocating the formation of a Volunteer Artillery Corps in Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* expresses itself somewhat vaguely upon the question of the Deccan disturbances. "There is no longer room for reasonable doubt," says our contemporary, "that the late robberies in the Deccan were the outcome of a carefully elaborated scheme of operations, directed by certain Brahmins, who, whatever may have been their ultimate object, had formed among themselves a more or less extensive confederation for the purpose of carrying it into effect." Further on, we are told, that it "may be admitted that the circumstances, viewed in the light of historical analogy, furnish strong temptation, if not adequate reason, to suspect that the leaders of the movement were actuated by some more ambitious motive than mere pecuniary aggrandisement." For these reasons, therefore, the *Englishman*, in the style of reasoning adopted by our local contemporary, comes to the conclusion that there are "no grounds whatever for supposing that the confederates embarked in their enterprise with any distinct political motive, still less that they had formulated any definite political programme." The Calcutta paper began by hastily ridiculing the idea that either the incendiarisms or the dacoities had a political origin, and is now endeavouring to veer round in the above clumsy fashion.

FEVER is causing heavy mortality at Agra. The *Delhi Gazette* states:—"The cry of *Ram Nam suth hai* is again becoming distressingly frequent, especially in the mornings and in places where for many months it had almost ceased to be heard. Nor is the sickness confined to the natives. In many a European household fever has been a regular inmate for the last twelvemonth, and though few deaths have occurred from it, the pale faces and sluggish gait of the children show that it has not been wholly innocuous.

THE third report of the Committee of the Canterbury Convocation, on the spiritual provision for English seamen in foreign parts, has just been issued. It says in reference to a Bishop for the Navy:—"It may be well here to announce the result of a circular sent to every chaplain of the Royal Navy, asking whether he is in favour of the appointment of a Chaplain-General in Episcopal Orders or not, when another Chief Chaplain must be appointed. No reference whatever was made either in our first report or in this circular to the source whence this episcopal proposed chief should be derived, because this would of course be ruled by the Admiralty, and because we desired only to recommend the adoption of the office, and not to suggest how that office should be filled. Yet we regret to find that misapprehension on this head has arisen which has perhaps affected some of the replies we have received. A considerable majority of the Chaplains of the Royal Navy, however, are in favour of the above-named appointment, and we beg to take this opportunity of thanking all who have responded to our circular for the very valuable information and suggestions we have received from many of them, and for the almost universal courtesy of their replies."

IT is to be regretted that in the new table of relative rank of officers of the Navy and Army, the warrant officers, with the exception of "chiefs," find no place. It is a slight upon a highly deserving and valuable class. Chief gunners, boatswains and carpenters are accorded relative rank with, but junior to, lieutenants in the army. Considering how often naval brigades now take the field by the side of the sister service, the warrant officers might at least have been accorded rank with second lieutenants in the army. We fear this is not an oversight. If the reason should be that gunners, boatswains and carpenters are not commissioned officers, the same as Army second lieutenants, the reply is, neither are midshipmen nor clerks; yet these two latter rank with second lieutenants. Possibly some naval or other member of the House of Commons, who can appreciate the value of the warrant officers, will question the First Lord on this subject.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.—Rain falling here plentifully. There has also been a considerable fall in Sholapur during the last few days. Crop prospects in Sholapur and Poona are now very good. The districts are daily becoming greener.

THE following telegram has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, from Broach, July 31st:—At Ahmedabad and Broach nearly two inches rainfall last night; done much good.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO. have received the following telegrams from Broach:—July 30.—A slight shower of rain here last evening, and a moderate fall in several of the surrounding villages. This morning appearances warrant a good downpour. The half inch which fell on Sunday has removed anxiety for the crops, and if, as expected, we have a good fall within the next few days big crops would be assured. Rain has fallen in and around Bhavnagar, which saves the crops from injury. July 31.—One and half inches rain fell last night.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday published the following telegram, reporting on the state of the cotton crops in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, 31st July:—Rainfall during week has done crops much good. Cotton thriving. Weeding commenced.

MESSRS. GADDUM & CO. favour us with copies of the following telegrams received from their up-country agents:—

Broach, 31st, 10 a. m.—Splendid rain last night; 1·73 ganged; crop prospects much improved; more threatening.

Wadhwan, 31st July, 12 p. m.—Heavy showers surrounding districts; crops flourishing.

THE *Madras Times* has a long article advocating the construction of a theatre at Madras, which appears to be without any regular theatre.

JAPANESE NAVAL REVIEW.—The Japan papers state that a naval review was held on the 23rd June. The Mikado was to have been present, but was prevented by unfavourable weather from attending. "The Kasuga Kan steamed out from among the shipping, followd shortly after by the Hiyei Kan; then came the Seiki Kan, Fuso Kan (flag-ship), Amagi Kan and the old Adzuma Kan (Stonewall Jackson) brought up the rear. They steamed a few miles out, and after manœuvring for a few hours returned to their anchorage."

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening (weather permitting):—

March	....	
Duet from	Narma	Bellini.
Polka	Garrison Ball	Gung'l.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltzes	Mein schouster Tag in Berlin	Gung'l.
Galop	Die eux Flosser	Kuhner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing from Tuesday, the 5th August next, the steamers for the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee and for Kurrachee will, during the current monsoon, leave Bombay on Tuesdays and Fridays, instead of Wednesdays and Saturdays as at present. The hours for closing the mails will accordingly be:—

	At the General Post Office.	At the Sub-Post Offices.
For the Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For Kurrachee and Sind	8 A.M.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.

COCOANUT-DAY HOLIDAY.—To-day is the Hindu holiday known as Cocoanut-day or Nariel Poornima, when the monsoon is supposed to draw to its close. A fair will be held in the afternoon on the Esplanade.

A VAGRANT.—R. H. Sanford, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan, named Ebrahim Goolam Hoosein, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of theft of property. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Mahomedan merchant, named Ahmed Ali Khan Mahomed Khan, was yesterday fined Rs. 100 by Mr. W. Webb, for having in his possession a quantity exceeding forty tolas of an intoxicating drug other than a preparation of opium. The drug found in prisoner's possession was ordered to be confiscated.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 21st July was Rs. 85,84,039, in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 3,85,845. The sum of Rs. 10,00,007 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 79,69,877. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 6,54,981 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th July, was 381, being 6 less than in the previous week, 171 less than the total of the week ending 30th July, 1878, and 88 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 269 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 28·88. There were 122 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 more than in the previous week and 66 less than in the same period last year. There were 14 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 9 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 36, 14, and 28 respectively, as compared with 59, 19, and 35 last year. The following remarks are appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

CRICKET.—A Cricket Match between "C." and "D." Companies B. V. R. will be played (weather permitting) to-morrow on the ground facing the Gymkhana Pavilion. Play to commence at 10 a. m. sharp. The Band of the B. V. R. will be in attendance:—

"C." Co.'s ELEVEN.	"D." Co.'s ELEVEN.
Major F. S. Hore.	Lieut. Little.
Sergeant Jervis.	Sergeant Morris.
" George.	Corporal Walsh.
Corporal Pritchard.	" Fido.
Lance Corporal McGarry.	Volunteer Black.
Volunteer Brooks.	" Parrot.
" Fowler.	" Brace.
" Knowles.	" Cassels.
" Devitte.	" Corkery.
" Hilton.	" Gillespie.
" Mayhew.	" McMeekin.

A DISHONEST RAILWAY SERVANT.—Venayek Balkrishna, a loading foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company attached to the Bori Bandar Station, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of betelnut and tobacco, the property of the Company. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at new Sonapur Road on view of the body of an aged Parsi woman, named Subbabai, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the morning of the 28th ultimo by having been accidentally knocked down by a shigram at Trinity Chapel Street, Sonapur. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

A BREACH OF THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.—A Hindu, named Govind Suddoo, residing at Siwri, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with having in his possession 14½ lbs. gunpowder and also a quantity under process of manufacture, in contravention of sections 5 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878. The prisoner was found guilty and fined Rs. 100.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—A woman, named Sabroo, who is alleged to be the mother of the new born female child which was found lying by the gateway of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, at Foras Road, and which subsequently died, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, together with another woman, named Zaibnoosa. Prisoner No. 1 was charged with committing culpable homicide by exposing and thereby causing the death of her child, and prisoner No. 2 with abetting the said offence. The case stands postponed for hearing till the 7th instant.

THE POONA REGATTA.—The Poona correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"The annual regatta is, I hear, likely to be interesting this year again, as Madras has notified its intention to send a crew to compete for the Challenge Fours. I hear, however, that Calcutta will not be represented. If this should be the case, it will be a very great pity. Of course, it is a great undertaking to come such a distance, and the journey throws men out of condition at a very critical time. I am told that last year the Calcutta boat was most unfortunate, and that their defeat was due, in great measure, to ill-fortune. However, their sporting spirit was much admired, and, if they should indeed be unable to come, their absence will cause great regret. How is it, by the way, that Allahabad has never been represented? Why not make a beginning this year?"

PARTNERS IN MUCCADUMSHIP.—At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent gave judgment in a suit brought by Peroo Mahomed against Cowasjee Jehangir Jurawalla to recover Rs. 2,500 on two promissory notes executed by the defendant on the 14th August and 2nd October, 1878, respectively. The defence was that the understanding between the parties at the time the promissory notes were passed was that, although they were payable on demand, credit should be given for them in the account of a contemplated partnership between the parties as muccadums to Messrs Knoop and Co., merchants. The defendant's story was that he was told by Mr. Marzotti, partner, Messrs. Knoop and Co., to look out for a muccadum, and that he entered into negotiations with the plaintiff, who agreed to become a partner and promised him half a share in the business. Messrs Knoop and Co. said they would not have given the muccadumship to plaintiff unless the defendant was to join as a partner, and the plaintiff himself admitted he would not have been able to carry on the business without defendant's co-operation. His Lordship came to the conclusion that there was an understanding between the parties for the payment of the notes in the manner the defendant stated. But when the draft of the partnership deed was sent to defendant, he refused to sign it. Defendant, who was a broker to Messrs. Knoop and Co., ceased to do any business for them in November, 1878. Whatever his reason was for leaving Messrs. Knoop and Co., he acted in a manner perfectly inconsistent with his being a partner in the business of muccadums to the firm. Looking to his conduct, his Lordship considered him to have intended to have nothing more to do with the matter, and he must be held to have abandoned all claim to any share in the partnership. The plaintiff, who was merely a furniture manufacturer, was put to great difficulty by reason of defendant's abandoning the partnership. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest and costs. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for the defendant.

S. S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of additional passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Manilla, Captain Dodero, sailing this morning at 10 p. m.:—

For Genoa—Mrs Aneta, Mr Fernande, Captain Bazett, Rev Hormazadjee Pestonjee, and Mrs Hormazadjee Pestonjee.
For Port Said—Mr Hassum Khan and one friend.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. GEELONG, Captain E. Stewart, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut A J Nettleship	Lieut G E Money
Dr and Mrs L D Spencer	Asst t Apothecary C Archer
Mr H Derry	Capt H N Martin
Lieut W Peacocke	

FOR BRINDISI

Mr W Macdonald	Mr C T Richardson
Mr W G Allen	Mr H J Oddie
Major Boone	Mr D J Flynn
Mr E Foster Webster	Capt Slade.

FOR VENICE.—Mr V Weichmann.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—In all cases of indigestion, producing weariness, low spirits, palpitation, and feverishness, these famous Pills should be resorted to as the gentlest and surest corrective of the stomach, and the best antidote to its ailments. These Pills dispel the cause of dyspepsia; every-one afflicted with it may rejoice at the safe and satisfactory results which can be secured at so small a charge as the purchase of a box of Holloway's Pills. They purify, strengthen, and remedy imperfect development of growth and health in young persons. Thousands of sufferers, who usually commenced a course of Holloway's Pills, have admired their restorative power over themselves, and afterwards recommended them with a fixed confidence, which has never been betrayed.

BOMBAY WEATHER REPORT
FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 30.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 27th 16 feet 7 inches, last year 17¾ feet.

Hyderabad.—Want of water in southern portions of Tando division, in Kandiaro; supply insufficient.

Upper Sind Froniter.—Weather occasionally cloudy but sultry, nights cool; prospects fair. Kharif sowings progressing. Early crops damaged by worms in two talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Rain ·10, total 14·74, more much needed Transplantation of rice suspended for its want.

Panch Mahals.—Rain on 28th 1¼ inch, fall most opportune to save withering crops.

Kaira.—Rain ·18, at Thasra ·72; prolonged break causing anxiety.

Broach.—Rain maximum 1 inch at Wagra, minimum ·04 at Broach, more wanted. Weather cloudy.

Surat.—Rain ·39, total 14·42, more needed. Rice crops withering and sowing retarded.

Khandesh.—Rainfall generally fair, maximum 5·92; minimum ·30. Sowing nearly completed; young crops healthy.

Nasik.—Ample rain every where except Peint, Igatpuri, and some ghat villages.

Thana.—Rain ·28, total 41·99; transplantation of crops stopped for its want.

Kolaba.—(For week ending 28th).—Rain ·23, total 29·05. Mahad transplanting operations generally suspended. In Alibag and Pen Talukas young plants withering for want of rain.

Ratnagiri.—(For week ending 22nd).—Rain 2·93, total 42·89. Transplantation of rice suspended for its want. Rice, nagli, wari and harik plants not flourishing.

Poona.—(For week ending 27th.)—Rainfall maximum 4·81 at Baramati and Bhimthadi, minimum at Junnar 2·39, more wanted in Mawal and Junnar.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 4·09, fall general. Sowing delayed in Newasa owing to continuous fall; completed in 4 talukas and progressing in others.

Sholapur.—Good rain general, prospects much improved, young crops good.

Satara.—Rain 2·37, total 17·10, good fall throughout district except Patan and Jauli. Crops thriving.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Kaladgi 5·17, minimum Bagalkot 1·02, fall general, sowing resumed.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Rainfall generally good except in Bidi and parts of Athni.

Dharwar.—Rain average 1·80. Rice crops require rain, sowing operations progressing.

Kanara.—Rain maximum Karwar 8·44, total 70·25, minimum Supa. ·02, transplanting continues.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·01, total 17·83, more wanted.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1·18, total 9·89.

Baroda.—Rain ·06, total 22 15, more much needed. Weather cloudy.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 2, 9 inches less than on same date last year.

General Remarks.—Good rain generally throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country has improved prospects greatly there. Urgently required still in Gujerat and Konkan. Weather in Bombay cloudy and showery.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

THE case against Nursey Kessowjee on charges of criminal breach of trust, committed in his capacity of secretary, treasurer, and agent to the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, was called on again on Wednesday last before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court. The Advocate General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defence.

Mathuradas Lowjee recalled and further examined by the Advocate General.—On the last occasion, I was asked about the total liabilities of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; but I am not prepared to give the amount yet. The firm were indebted to the old Fleming S. and W. Company on the 31st July, 1878, in the sum of Rs. 74,010-5-10 exclusive of interest. This balance was brought forward into the account of the new company, which was opened on the 1st August, 1878. The account was continued. (Corrects himself.) I don't know that, I don't remember, I must refer to the book. (Consults a clerk.) The book that I want is not brought here. (A man is sent for the book.) An account was opened in the books of the New Fleming Company in the name of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. That balance of Rs. 74,010-5-10 formerly appeared in pencil in the ledger of the company. On the 31st July, 1878, the debts of the old company were: on account of loan Rs. 9,84,062-12-6, and on account of sundry debts about Rs. 16,000 due to cotton and other merchants, and due on account of dividends and unclaimed wages. This is the ledger of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for 1934, and at page 147 appears the account of the Fleming S. and W. Company. The total on the debit side shown in pencil is on the 31st July, 1878, Rs. 21,07,679; and the total shown on the credit side in pencil is Rs. 21,64,311-2-2. The account of the old company closed on the 31st July, 1878. The old balance brought forward from 1933 is shown in pencil here. In another ledger for 1934, at page 167, is opened an account of the New Fleming S. and W. Company. No balance is brought forward in that account. No balance entry appears at all, nor is any sum brought forward as being due by the firm to the old company. In the amounts I have given as being due by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to the company on the 31st August, the 30th September, the 31st October, the 30th November, and in December, I included the balance of Rs. 74,010-5-16 exclusive of interest. This is the cash-book of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for 1934, and at page 567, the balance brought over on the morning of the 1st September is Rs. 1,83,036-12-0. At page 607 of the same book, the balance shown on the morning of the 1st October is Rs. 1,21,996-14-0. This is the cash book of the firm for 1935; and at page 6, the balance brought forward on the morning of the 1st November is Rs. 11,535-6-0; and at page 47, the balance brought forward on the morning of the 1st December is Rs. 2,809-12-8. On the evening of the 19th November——

Mr. Gill.—I object to the witness giving what does not appear in the books. A very intelligent mehta tells the witness what amounts to give; and he gives them as though they were entries taken from the books. They are simply the result of calculations made by the mehta whom I can have no opportunity of cross-examining.

The Advocate General.—Don't give his answer. I will put it in another way.

Witness continued.—The mehta and I examined the firm's book and took copies of entries.

The Advocate General.—Now give the entries as they appear in the books. I suppose my learned friend won't object to the answers now.

Mr. Gill.—I do object. Mathuradas gives answers put into his mouth by an intelligent clerk. He is adding up sums on a piece of paper instead of giving what appears in the books.

The Magistrate.—You will have an opportunity of examining him upon the entries in the books, Mr. Gill.

Mr. Gill.—He is giving only the result of calculations instead of what appears in the books. Very unsatisfactory mode of examination this!

Witness.—From an account I have made from the ledger of the firm, it appears that the firm was indebted to the New Fleming Company on the evening of the 19th November in Rs. 8,14,258-7-8. This did not include any of the money obtained by the sale or mortgage of the unallotted shares. (Corrects himself.) I have made a mistake in giving the last balance.

The witness was told to sit down and make his calculations by himself without the assistance of the mehta. He took some time in doing so. Meanwhile the witnesses in the case came into court and complained that they had been kept waiting in court from day to day without being called in. They requested that as many of them as could be examined in a day should only be called instead of all of them being called and detained all day.

The Advocate General said he would do all in his power to meet their wishes on the next occasion.

Witness continued.—The balance on the evening of the 19th November, 1878, due by the firm to the company was Rs. 6,19,258-7-8. The balance on the 12th December was Rs. 9,00,250. This last sum does not include any money raised by the mortgage or sale of the unallotted shares. No loans were paid off by the company from the 13th to the 20th November, both days inclusive. The amount of loans paid off by the company from the 21st to the 30th November was Rs. 26,000.

The Advocate General.—Tell him he is wrong. I want the amount of all the loans of the old and new companies.

Witness continued.—The amount is Rs. 65,000.

The Advocate General.—Tell him to give all the amounts.

Witness continued.—The loans paid off are:—On the 21st November, to Damjee Narayanjee, Rs. 3,500; on the same day, to Wadeelal Vakutchund, Rs. 5,000; on the same day to Nensey Khairaz, Rs. 10,000; on the 23rd, to Bunsilal Abeechund, Rs. 25,000; on the 27th to Lulloobhoy Kesrising, Rs. 2,500; on the 28th, to Ascurn Tokersey, Rs. 5,000.

The Advocate General.—Now add the sums up to see if your addition of Rs. 65,000 is right.

Witness continued.—No, the total amount is Rs. 51,000. There is nothing on the 1st December. The loans from 1st to 12th December are:—On the 2nd December, the amount paid to Purshotum Hurgovun, is Rs. 5,000; on the same day, to Maneebhoy Lallbhoy, Rs. 4,500; on the 5th, to Nurrotumdas Goolabdas, Rs. 3,000; on the 6th, to Jairam Lukhmidas, Rs. 7,000; on the 7th, to Mathuradas Lowjee (myself), Rs. 10,000; on the same day, to Tarrachund Ganeshamdass, Rs. 10,000; on the same day, to Jairam Lukhmidass, Rs. 3,000; on the same day, to Ramjee Madhowjee, Rs. 15,000; on the 9th, to Nurrotumdas Goolabdas, Rs 2,000; on the same day, to Panachund Javer, Rs. 5,000. The total of those sums is Rs. 64,500. (Gives the loans from the 13th to 26th December both days inclusive.) The total of these loans is Rs. 52,500. This is the firm's cash-book for 1935. At page 62, there is an item of Rs. 57,000 on the debit side under date the 13th December, 1878. In the cash-book of the New Fleming Company, at page 52, on the 13th December, particulars of the item of Rs. 57,000 are given. This is the firm's cash book for 1935, and at page 57, under date the 8th December, Rs. 39,400 debited to interest on account of the loan of Rs. 4,50,000 from Dr. Sidney Smith. It is debited to the interest account of the firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. It is not posted to any other account. In the same book, at page 70, appears a debit entry of Rs. 14,350 under date the 21st December, 1878, debited to interest account on account of the loan for the mills by the hand of Choonilal. This is debited to the interest account of the firm. In the same book, at page 52, under date the 4th December, 1878, appears a debit entry of Rs 14,400 debited to the personal account of Nursey Kessowjee on account of the shares of the Alexandria S. and W. Company, from Dr. Sidney Smith 12 shares at the rate of Rs. 12,000. There are no other entries as to this loan in the books of the firm. There are some in the books of the company. At page 44, of the cash-book of the company, under date 20th November, 1878, appears a credit entry of Rs. 12,000. The same amount is debited on the debit side. This is the cash-book of the firm for 1934, page 535, under date the 3rd August, 1878, is a credit entry for Rs. 45,000. The sum is credited to the company in the ledger of the firm. That sum is credited in the company's books to the Bank of Bombay account and debited to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. From a correct account made out by myself from the cash-book it appears that, in the month of August, the working expenses of the New Fleming Mill, exclusive of cotton, were Rs. 54,925. Rs. 21,605 were paid to cotton merchants in that month. I cannot say what was the quantity of cotton consumed. In the month of September the working expenses were Rs. 70,901, and the amount paid for cotton was Rs. 40,428. In the month of October the expenses were Rs. 66,680, and the amount for cotton Rs. 85,354. In the month of November, the expenses were Rs. 76,155, and the amount for cotton Rs. 87,096. In the month of December, the expenses were Rs. 43,234, and the payment to cotton merchants Rs. 55,022. The monthly amount of income, exclusive of loans, for cotton, yarn, cloth and waste, was as follows:—In August on account of cloth Rs. 1,74,300; on account of cotton yarn, Rs. 11,835. In the month of September Rs. 1,20,500 for cloth, and for yarn Rs. 18,299. In October Rs. 93,500 for cloth, Rs. 3,696 on account of cotton yarn. In November Rs. 80,200 for cloth, and for yarn Rs. 7,000. In December Rs. 1,32,350 for cloth, and for yarn Rs. 52,842. The accounts in the books of the firm respecting the opium loans and accounts in respect of cotton have not been adjusted.

Mr. Gill reserved the witness's cross-examination. A large number of translations were put in. The Advocate General said that, after a few questions to be put to Ghellabhoy Pudomsey and the examination of two short witnesses, he would close the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Gill said his cross-examination of Mathuradas Lowjee would probably take half a day on Monday next.

The Advocate General observed that he did not know if they intended to call witnesses for the defence. If none were to be called, it would be convenient to him to sum up the case next Wednesday.

The case was then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday next.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, under date July 7, writes as follows:—

Yielding to the incessant complaints of the Kirghiz in the Kuldja district, the Russian military chief of the country (a civil administrator has not yet been appointed) at last resolved to despatch 200 Cossacks against the Chinese invaders, who were mercilessly ravaging all the region. The detachment advanced as far as the western shore of Sairamnoor ("noor" is equivalent to "lake,") but did not meet with any Celestial marauders. Hearing, however, from spies that the Chinese were gathering a very considerable body of horse in the neighbourhood of Takianso, not far from the Russian frontier, the Cossacks retreated hastily by another route, the population of the district leaving their homes and departing with them, fearing, not without reason, that the Chinese might repeat their destructive raids. According to the report of the officer commanding the Cossacks, the whole region through which they passed showed nothing but wasted settlements and burnt-down auls. It is not doubted that the Chinese are about to develope a military demonstration towards the Kuldja frontier on a very large scale.

While everything points to impending warfare in that quarter, there is little news as to the progress of the Russian expedition ostensibly against the Turcomans on the south-eastern frontier of the Empire. The *Moscow News* publishes a curious letter from Tchikislar (the starting point of the expedition), which may not be uninteresting to military geographers. The river Atrek, it is therein said, has reverted to its former channel. In former times this river fell into the Caspian not far from the Bay of Hassan-Kuliin, about 12 versts from Tchikislar, but nine years ago, in consequence of the Russians having taken possession of Krasnovodsk, the Turcomans, with enormous efforts, constructed a dike or dam near Bent, at a distance of about 60 versts from the mouth of the Atrek, and by this means diverted it through the region of their winter quarters. Some months ago, however, General Lazareff sent out an exploring party under Colonel Shelkovnikoff to examine the old river channel, the result being an order to dig through the Bent embankment to the end that the Atrek might return to its previous channel. About two thousand men from a Turcoman tribe interested also in the restoration of the stream to its former course (or perhaps compelled thereto by relentless Russian taskmasters) were set to work, and in four days in the second week of June last succeeded in removing the obstructing dam. The Russians hope that the Atrek may at some future time even be brought to Tchikislar; but the circumstance, at any rate, that the river is now flowing in its previous channel greatly facilitates the eastward- or Merv-ward advance of the present expeditionary force by obviating a march of several days through a waterless desert.

The same correspondent points out the suspicions which the *Golos* entertained as to the true aim of the Russian Military Expedition which lately started from the South Eastern shore of the Caspian is confirmed with copious and candid details by the St. Petersburg Correspondent (who is a Russian) of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* at Berlin, a paper which seeks to harmonize the character of its communications from abroad with those received at home, and the latter for the most part are either authoritative or inspired. The correspondent in a letter published on the evening of 8th inst frankly confesses that General Lazareff, the hero of Aladja and Kars, is commissioned to capture and destroy Merv, the capital of the Tekke Turcomans. This town has its seat among the steppes and sandy deserts bounded on the north by the Kara Kum, on the west by the Kopet hills, by the Afghan mountains on the south, and by the Amu Darya or Oxus on the east Connected with Merv through an imperfect line of defence are the townlets of Codshat, Abula, Kandshukelan, and Naukilis, all these together forming a quadrilateral within which the affairs of the tribe are administered. From this quarter, continues the Russian correspondent, the brave but barbarous Tekinze direct their raids, sometimes crossing the Oxus in boats and plundering the territory of Khiva and Bokhara, sometimes bursting into the rich and fair Persian province of Khorassan. The Turcomans, though living under Russian protection, are not spared by these marauders, who do not confine themselves merely to lifting cattle, but even steal men, many Persians pining away their lives in cruel captivity among them. The women and children carried away by them are sold in Afghanistan and Bokhara. The Persians, observes the Russian writer, have in vain sought to settle accounts with these inveterate thieves and scoundrels, but though their troops have on several occasions pressed on towards Merv they have either been wholly annihilated or have had to retreat with great loss. What, however, the Persians could never accomplish the Russian Government has determined summarily to achieve and to put a stop, once for all, to the intolerable state of things existing thereabouts by destroying Merv, that den of rapacious robbers. The troops appointed to perform this task under General Lazareff belong exclusively to the Army of the Caucasus, and after assembling at Baku were carried across the Caspian in steamers to Tchikislar, near the mouth of the Atrek. The infantry consisting of 16 battalions, is commanded by Major General Borch, while Prince von Wittgenstein Berleburg has charge of the cavalry, numbering two squadrons of Dragoons, 21 sotnias of Cossacks, and five sotnias of Turcoman volunteers of the tribe of Jernude, implacable foes of the Tekinze. The artillery force is made up of 36 light guns, of which four are manned by mounted Cossacks, under the command of Colonel Prosorkenitsch, the chief of the staff being Colonel Malama. The commissariat train necessary for the purposes of this formidable force includes 15,000 camels and 6,000 draught horses, one of the reasons which detained the expedition so long at Tchikislar being that the drivers, &c., had first to be provided with tough and long-enduring Turcoman steeds. As long as this expeditionary force can march in the neighbourhood of the Atrek, which forms the boundary between Persia and Russia, their difficulties will not be very great. Leaving the course of that stream, however, the troops must cross the Kopet hills, on the easterly slopes whereof lie several Tekinze settlements, such as Aschabad, Tiamiaschik, Giaurs, Bab-Durma, &c., and here violent resistance may be expected from the enemy. It will be necessary however, for General Lazareff to attempt reaching Techerdi and Miania, where the sand desert intervening between these places and Merv territory has the shortest diameter—namely, 30 versts, or two days' march. It is calculated that the distance from Tchikislar to the sources of the Atrek is 350 versts, from there to Miania 290 versts, and thence to Merv 150 versts, or in all about 790. The Russian correspondent (Russian in nationality, I repeat) from whom I quote these particulars, concludes by assuring "our English friends" that fresh conquests are no wise intended. The possession of Merv, he says, is not at all essential to the security of the Russian position in Central Asia, apart from which the annexation of this nest of robbers would entail expenses little calculated to bring any adequate return to the empire. Thus, it may now be taken for granted that the Muscovites are marching with all possible energy on Merv, and though it is undoubtedly true that a candid foe is much better than a false friend, I would beg you to recall, for the sake of historical parallel if nothing else, the circumstances which attended the conquest of Khiva and to reflect that the Russians went out to battle against that independent Khanate with precisely the same object as that ostensibly held in view by them now, in advancing on a point which, by its geographical position, forms the north-western key to Afghanistan.

THE HEAD OF THE DYNASTIC PARTY IN FRANCE.

(*Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

FRENCH REPUBLICANS have shown some displeasure at the sympathy shown in England for the Prince Imperial and the bereaved Empress, regarding them as a political demonstration in favour of the Empire, as if the entire nation wished to encourage the re-constitution of the dynastic party thus deprived of its head. This mistaken feeling will perhaps be strengthened when the details of the funeral arrive, notwithstanding the care which has been taken to respect Republican susceptibilities. A little reflection, however, would show that Englishmen have been moved only by a sentiment of personal commiseration, and that, considering the circumstances of the case, they would have been deemed unfeeling had they not expressed a pity, which is evinced, moreover, all over Europe. A friend who passed through Germany a few days ago tells me that he saw in a Berlin shop window a waxwork figure of the late Prince, and that from morning to night a sympathetic crowd collected before it. Now, it cannot be supposed that the Germans have a political sympathy for the Prince any more than it can be supposed that the Parisians, who, with pitiful looks before his photographs, are all partisans of his dynasty. It must be concluded, therefore, that the commiseration displayed in England, as in Germany and France, is not exclusively inspired by political considerations. French Republicans, however, show excessive sensitiveness in this as in other things, having inherited from the first Revolution that dangerous malady of suspicion which begins with uneasiness and leads on to persecution. If Bonapartism is reconstituted, it will not be through the personal sympathy shown in England for the Prince Imperial's sad fate, but through the distrust of the Republican party, the repression it may exercise, and the persecution it may be drawn into. The Anti-Jesuit clause of the Ferry Bill will do more to prevent Bonapartism from falling to pieces than all the efforts of the party itself; not indeed, so much the clause itself as the commentaries which have accompanied it, the attacks on the entire clergy, the danger of which even M. Ferry himself was obliged yesterday to point out. It is this which works in favour of the Bonapartists, rendering their organization throughout the country a refuge for Conservatives beginning to be alarmed at the Anti-Catholic spirit of the Republic. Despite all this, Bonapartism would evidently collapse if it remained without a leader; but Prince Jerome, at first disposed to keep in the background, is said to have promptly perceived the service unwillingly done him by the Republicans, and after at first shrinking from the consequences of a pretender's attitude to have resolved on assuming the rôle. The Ferry Bill, the prosecution of M. de Cassagnac, the talk of submitting the entire Council of State to a fresh investiture, the threat of a new campaign for a plenary amnesty, the Jacobin tendencies of the Republicans—all this seems to him calculated to favour a Cæsarian enterprise. His first word was—"Anything rather than quit Paris," but by degrees this resolution has given way; the temptation of a crown, dexterously dangled before him, has seized on his mind, and he sees that the Bonapartists must necessarily acknowledge him as their leader, having nobody else with any chance of success round whom to rally. On reflection, moreover, and on considering the charcter of the late Prince, they are forced to see that there was no congruity between the party and its late chief. The latter was by nature more fit to succeed the Comte de Chambord than to succeed Napoleon III. His sincere and ardent faith, his chivalrous spirit, his disinterested patriotism, the misgivings with which he looked forward to reigning, and his firm resolve not to take the throne till all things were ripe for him, had nothing in common with the impetuosity, the temerity, the premeditated excesses, the dreamed of vengeance of his party. The more the temperament of the late Prince and that of his party is compared, the more striking and almost irreconcilable the contrast. Now, Prince Napoleon has no similarity to the character, convictions, and patience of the Prince Imperial. At the mass solemnized here for the Prince Imperial those stationed near Prince Napoleon were struck with astonishment, nay, almost with admiration, when they saw this adversary of Catholicism on three different occasions throw himself on his knees, place his head in his hands, and appear overcome by his emotions. After having informed M. Grévy that he had no wish to be a pretender or a *facneux*, he invited all the militant members of the Imperialist party to call on him, and every one left him charmed with an interview in which Prince Napoleon had again and again declared that he bore the Church and the Catholic faith no malice; that political speeches, the outcome of necessity, must be distinguished from settled opinions. In the course of a conversation with a Bonapartist religious and Conservative Senator, he mentioned that he had never given the famous meat dinner on Good Friday of which he has been accused; that he had never insulted the Church or its ministers; that he had simply defended Italian unity; and that he was ready to re-assure Catholic consciences. Thus Prince Napoleon has already virtually assumed the attitude of the chief of the Imperialist party, and this chief is really in harmony with the ideas, ambitions, and longings of the party. It must not be forgotten that if the Prince Imperial was patient and respectful of the will of the nation, his party did not share his resignation, and the provinces as well as Paris had organizations in readiness to act with the greatest energy. In every department, in every canton in fact, committees were working away, subsidized newspapers were advocating the cause, the faults of the Government—and it is not blameless—were being vigorously and skilfully turned to account, when the death of the young Prince came to check a great and well-managed organization on the point of bearing fruit. These details were not concealed from Prince Napoleon, and he was not long in perceiving that a party so organized was, so to speak, forced to rally round some standard and to obey the order of a chief, for it could not remain headless without the result of so much effort and perseverance tumbling to the ground; and, in fact, at the present moment there is scarcely any more resistance. At first the almost general outcry of the Bonapartists was, "Anything rather than Prince Napoleon." That cry has ceased to be heard. Guarantees are asked for, and the Prince is disposed to give them. He at first said, "Anything rather than leave Paris." Now he wishes to stay here for some months more to insure the provincial organization rallying round him; but so strongly has he been assured his hour will soon come, that he is prepared even to go into exile—a measure, by-the-way, very questionable from a legal point of view, unless a law is passed for the purpose—and there re-erect the Imperialist flag. The Republicans may be certain that the sympathetic manifestations of England have nothing to do with this result. It is entirely due to the fact that Prince Napoleon agrees to become the chief of Cæsarism at a moment when the Republic is alarming those who cherish liberty and who only rallied round the Republic because it ought to be its most complete embodiment. Prince Napoleon gives Cæsarism his name and co-operation just when the Republican Government is striking a blow at liberty in its most sensitive form, and he thinks that if it is to be a question of tyranny against tyranny, France will prefer tyranny with order to that worst of tyrannies, the tyranny of the multitude, always attended by uncertainty and menaces. The Republicans have only one means of foiling its supplanter, and that is to be really the party of freedom and to respect the liberty of everybody, even of adversaries.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, before leaving for Chislehurst, has addressed an *ultimatum* to Prince Jerome. "Never," he declares with feminine emphasis in the *Pays*, will be accept the Empire of the Ajaccio speech of scandalous friendships such as that of M. Renan of dangerous and unpopular ditto, such as that of M. Ollivier. France dislikes and distrusts the Prince, two thirds of the Bonapartists do not wish for him. He must give pledges and guarantees if he expects to be recognized; and if he waits too long the more he will have to concede. M. de Cassagnac can understand his horror of exile, but the Bonapartists are a party of soldiers, and he must be prepared to stake his life; to recommence, if necessary, Boulogne or Brumaire, Strasbourg or December; to renounce the pleasures of ordinary life; to taste the bitter sweets of a great patriotic conspirator; to be not a man but *the* man. If he is prepared for this, M. de Cassagnac will support him to the last gasp, but silence will imply refusal, in which case M. de Cassagnac will patiently wait till Prince Victor, withheld by his father, is given by God to the party. Lastly, Prince Jerome is warned that when a man thus stands in the way of Providence, he never stands long so. M. de Cassagnac apparently thinks that just as the first Napoleon, according to Victor Hugo, fell because *il genait Dieu*, the fifth may be similarly dealt with. M. Robert Mitchell, however, in a letter published in the same paper, accepts Prince Jerome unconditionally, and notes one point in his favour—that, like Napoleon III., he was strongly opposed to the war of 1870. Another journal seriously urges as a reason why the Prince should not be prejudiced by his antecedents, that Napoleon III. began by vowing fidelity to the Republic, and was not regarded by his supporters as thereby debarring himself from the throne.

FUNERAL OF LORD LAWRENCE.

SINCE the cold grey morning on which all that was illustrious by birth, valour, or intellect within this realm of England gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the lamented wife of the Dean of Westminster, no such representative assembly as that of Saturday last has met beneath the groined roof of the Abbey Church of St. Peter. Not amid the roar of cannon was the body of John Laird Mair, first Baron Lawrence, committed to its last resting place; for the deceased peer was technically a civilian, although upon occasions he developed true genius for that military career towards which his early ambition tended; but among the dark civilian dresses of the many friends who took a last farewell of their chief gleamed the scarlet of the soldier and the bright decorations granted equally to eminence in the council and prompt action in the field; even that plain cross of valour for special deed of daring in the face of the enemy was not wanting. As the funeral procession advanced into the choir Sir Charles Brownlow was seen carrying the decorations of the deceased peer—the Grand Cross of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Star of India; General Reynell Taylor, a military civilan, carrying the coronet on a crimson velvet cushion. Over the oak coffin was flung, in the guise of a pall, the light blue silk robe of the Star of India; above which were heaped the crosses, wreaths, and garlands of flowers and laurel sent by friends and relatives of the dead Governor-General. The pall-bearers on the left side were Lord Shaftesbury, Sir W. Muir, General Beecher, and that intimate associate of "the Lawrences," Lord Napier of Magdala, who, after serving with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the important post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore and on the rebellion of Moolraj conducted the engineering operations at the siege of Mooltan, and was afterwards concerned with Lord Lawrence in the administration of the North-West and in the reduction of the Indian Mutiny. On the opposite side walked Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Northbrook, Sir R. Montgomery, and Sir Henry Norman. The chief mourners, the widow of the dead peer, and the present Lord Lawrence, walked side by side, and were accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. H. A. Lawrence, the Hon. Maude Lawrence, the Hon. Hubert Lawrence, Colonel and Mrs. Rumball, the Rev. C. and Mrs. Walford, Miss Gaster, Mr. Buxton, Dr. and Mrs. Goodall, Sir G. and Lady Young, Dr. Kennedy, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir James and Lady Stephen, Colonel and Mrs Jeffreys. The long, sombre line of mourners, less intimately connected with the deceased, was lit up by the light blue collars of the Star of India and the deep red of the Order of the Bath, together with the Order of Leopold and other foreign decorations. The Queen was represented by Lord Torrington, and the King of the Belgians by Baron Solvyns, after whom came the Archbishop of York, Lord Cardwell, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Derby, Lord Hatherley, Lord Granville, Lord Emly, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Fortescue, and Lord Leigh. Then came Mr. Lowe, the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, and, side by side, Professor Fawcett and Mr. Mundella. Sir E. Buxton followed next, and then came the "old Indians" with whom Lord Lawrence had, while ruling, first the Punjab, and afterwards the Indian Empire, worked, corresponded and discussed questions of internal and external policy—Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Douglas Forsyth, whose expedition to Yarkund is fresh in the memory; Colonel Yule, the editor of "Marco Polo"; Sir J. Fayrer, whose "Thanatophidia of India" is known wherever natural history is studied; Sir Lewis Pelly; General R. Strachey, one of "the Stracheys" whose influence on Indian counsels has more than once been powerfully felt; Sir E. Clive Bayley, Sir John Adye, General Charles Foster, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. Dalzell, Colonel Burne, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. Pedder, General Reade, Mr. Lushington, Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., General W. Taylor, Mr. Edgar Bowring, Mr. Forster, M P., Mr. Cassels, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Sir Rutherford Alcock, General Sir Patrick Grant, Sir Henry Maine, Dr. Bushwood, Sir W. Merewether, Mr. Massey, M.P., General Sir James Brind, Colonel Gourley, M.P., Mr. O'Byrne, M.P., Mr. Powell, M.P., Mr. Daniel Taylor, M.P., Sir George Bowyer, M.P., Mr. Adam, M.P., Lord Harrowby, Lord Leigh, Mr. J. Corbett, M.P., Mr. N. D. Murphy, M.P., Sir T. Bazley, M.P., and Mr. Brassey, M.P.

The scene presented by the choir filled by assistants in deep black, against which the uniforms and decorations of the more distinguished mourners stood out with increased brilliancy, was striking in the extreme, although no ray of sun shone out while the burial service of Purcell and Croft was chanted and the lesson read by Archdeacon Jennings. The Dean of Westminster read the service in tones distinctly heard throughout the sacred edifice, and Canon Farrar, Conon Duckworth, the Rev. S. Flood Jones were also present. Doddridge's hymn "O God of Bethel, by whose Hand" having been sung to the music of Tallis's Ordinal, the coffin was carried to the brink of the grave close to the resting places of Lord Clyde and Sir George Pollock in the nave, nearly opposite the pulpit. Here the concluding portion of the Service for the Burial of the Dead was read by the Dean, while the chief mourners stood at the head of the grave, and a little army of greyheaded men, richly decked with ribbons and stars, stood grouped around it. At the supreme moment, when the widow of the former Governor-General of India cast the first wreath of flowers upon the coffin already lowered into the grave, a bright gleam of sunshine lit up the grey old church, shining into the very tomb itself for a short space and then dying gradually away as an avalanche of flowers descended, hiding the baron's coronet from view. The inscription placed on the coffin was simply:

JOHN LAIRD MAIR,
1ST BARON LAWRENCE,
Died 27 June, 1879,
Aged 68 years.

ANGLO-INDIANS AT LORD LAWRENCE'S FUNERAL.

THE solemn pageant enacted in Westminster Abbey on Saturday morning was essentially a chapter in the history of our Indian Empire. Anglo-Indians of both services, soldiers pure and simple, whose honours have all been won in hard warfare; civilians on whose breasts war medals glistened, and soldier politicals, a race of men of whom India is justly proud, mustered in large numbers to follow to the grave the rugged chief whose unconquerable energy had infused itself into not a few of those present, and been the foundation of their brilliant careers. Thronging the nave and choir of the noble resting-place of England's mighty dead were men of all countries and of all creeds, anxious to pay their tribute of respect to the mortal remains of him who not inaptly has been styled the "Saviour of India." Prominent among the mourners was the decorated group of Punjabees, men whose dashing gallantry or still more daring counsel enabled our great Proconsul to hold the province he ruled so well, and to convert it into a base of operations against the mutineers of Hindostan. Indian officials from all Presidencies, and British statesmen of every party, joined in the long procession, the sombre hues of which were brightened up by the uniforms of soldiers on whose breasts medals for the Sutlej, Punjab, the Mutiny, and Frontier campaigns were an evident token of comradeship with the deceased peer. Two men, whose names are inseparably connected with the administration of the Punjab, led the *cortége*. Sir Charles Brownlow, K.C.B., was fitly selected to bear the decorations and medals of the deceased. A quarter of a century ago, when adjutant of the 1st Sikh Infantry, Lieutenant Brownlow was dangerously wounded in a border skirmish near Peshawur. The soldierly qualities displayed in the affair with the Momunds, and subsequently in the Buzdar hills, attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; so when the Mutiny broke out and Sir John was casting about him for men to train the warlike population of the Punjab and lead them against our common foe, the mutineers, Lieutenant Brownlow was selected to raise a regiment. The silliille tes of an Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, the Knighthood of the Bath, medals for China, Umbeyla, Bazara, and Lushai prove the wisdom of the selection. It was meet that an officer of the Punjab Frontier Force should have preceded the bier of his old chief. Following Sir Charles Brownlow, carrying the Baron's coronet of the late peer, was Lieutenant-General Reynell Taylor, C.B., C.S.I. His gallant deeds are little known at home; but the Bayard of the Frontier bears a name in the Punjab second to none. As assistant to Sir Herbert Edwardes, Reynell Taylor, in 1847, did good work in the pacification of the turbulent Trans-Indus provinces, then belonging to the Sikh kingdom. The murder of the British officers at Mooltan was the signal for the second Sikh war, and Edwardes, throwing aside the task of pacification, moved rapidly on the focus of rebellion and played a gallant part in the capture of the city. Mooltan in our hands, Reynell Taylor, accompanied only by untrained Pathans, swept up the border, clearing it of bands of Sikh soldiery. He relieved Dera Ismail Khan, borrowed an old honey-combed piece of ordnance from the Nawab of Tonk, and with his raw, half-armed rabble laid siege to the Fort of Lukki, held by two regiments of Sikhs with ten guns. The story of that siege is unknown in England, though no finer feat of arms was ever performed by an Englishman. The smattering of fortification learned at Addiscombe stood the young Cavalry subaltern in good stead; trenches were opened, sap-rollers made of bags filled with cotton plucked from the fields; stones from the river bed of the Kurram used in lieu of round-shot—any and every expedient was tried. Without one single soldier, with no hope of reinforcements, in the midst of a fanatical Mahomedan population, and threatened by an army marching down the Kuram Valley from Kabul, Taylor never thought of flinching; his energy infected the Pathans, his perseverance overcame all obstacles, and after a siege of a month Lukki capitulated and the Trans-Indus provinces were secured to us for ever. Thirty years ago rewards were sparingly given, and though since the siege of Lukki Reynell Taylor's services have been of no little account, he still remains a Companion of the Bath. His tact and courage held the Derajat for us in 1857, and as political officer in the Mahsud Vaziri Expedition and at Umbeyla, he showed that he possessed other qualities than those of a dashing soldier. Acting as pall-bearers were General John Beacher, C.B., R.E., one of Lord Lawrence's most trusted lieutenants, in the Punjab, a "soldier civilian," whose mild yet firm rule is even now spoken of in kindly remembrance by the Pathans of Hazara and Yusufzai; Sir William Muir, now a member of the Secretary of State's Council, and who previously held the posts of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, member of the Viceroy's Council, and Finance Minister at Calcutta; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who as an ensign was Brigade-Major to our early expeditions in the Peshawur Valley, and as a lieutenant was Adjutant-General to the troops in the field under Lord Clyde; Sir Robert Montgomery, whose imperturbable coolness saved Lahore, and whose fertility of resource stamped out mutiny in the capital of the Punjab. Lord Napier of Magdala, in England by chance, was there to do honour to his old chief. As military engineer to the Board of Administration Colonel Napier planned the defences of the Punjab Frontier, drew up schemes for bridging the Indus—schemes which to this day, in spite of his Lordship's earnest remonstrances, are still unfulfilled; as a soldier, Colonel Napier joined in more than one expedition against the border tribes, and when the Mutiny broke out made for himself a name which, like that of the great man whom on Saturday he followed to the tomb, will ever be connected with the bravest deeds of Indian history. Lord Northbrook, too, was there, doing honour to the ex-Viceroy whose policy he approved and in whose steps he tried to follow. Sir Stafford Northcote's previous connexion with the India Office during Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty enabled him to show that, though differing in politics, he was ready to bear testimony to the sterling worth of a man whose sole thought was his country's good.

Following the body, chief among the mourners, was his brother, Sir George, who gave 40 years of his life to the Indian service, who was a witness of the murder of our envoy in the last Afghan *imbroglio*, a prisoner in Kabul, one of the band of soldier civilians who under his two younger brothers pacified the Punjab, and who subsequently, in 1857, held Rajputana safe from rebellion. There, too, were Sir Seymour Blane and Colonel Randall, staff officers to John Nicholson, who fell at Delhi, and by him confided to the care of his old master, Sir John Lawrence. Later these officers served on the staff of the Viceroy—the one as military secretary, the other as A.D.C.—and linked with them was Captain H. Lockwood, who also was an A.D.C. of Lord Lawrence. There, too, was Sir Joseph Fayrer, the doctor whose tender care soothed the last hours of Sir Henry Lawrence, and Colonel Wilson, A.D.C. to the Queen. These two, amid the turmoil and din of that gallant siege, followed the elder brother to his solder's grave in the Residency at Lucknow; and now, 22 years later, the act as mourners in Westminster Abbey to the younger. General Younghusband, C.B., C.S.I., Chief of the Punjab Police, an Irregular Cavalry soldier of more than Punjab reputation; General Johnstone, C.B., head of the Revenue Survey of the Punjab, a participator in every expedition of note on the border; General Keyes, C.B., who 25 years ago as a subaltern was selected by Lord Lawrence to reorganize a disaffected regiment, who since then has served in upwards of a dozen different frontier wars, who for eight years held the most important command in India, the Punjab Frontier Force, and who has planned and led four separate expeditions; Sir H. Lumsden, who raised the Corps of Guides. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., C.B., the *preux* chevalier of India, attended on behalf of the Prince of Wales. He, too, is of Punjab fame. As a subaltern he served in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and leading a squadron down to Delhi, highly distinguished himself in the Mutiny. Thence he was called to the command of a Punjab regiment, which he led in China and at Umbeyla, and now worthily represents India in the household of the Prince of Wales. Sir F. Pollock, Sir Douglas Forsyth, and Mr. George Ricketts, C.B., district officers, whose coolness in the hour of danger held in check the disaffected in the large tracts under their charge, followed their late chief, and beside them were scores of old Anglo-Indians. Mr. Seton Karr, William Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government; Mr. Edward Lushington, once Financial Secretary of India, now a director of a joint-stock bank; Mr. Cust, a Punjab civilian, whose Mutiny medal was hardly earned by true soldier's Service; Sir Henry Davies, for many years secretary to Lord Lawrence, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, one of the last of the old school; and General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., bearing his years as if his career was all before him, and showing no trace of the campaigns he has played a heroic part in, or the wounds he has so nobly won. Sir James Brind, who commanded the Heavy Artillery at Delhi, and who wears the Frontier Medal, is one among the many gunners who appear in the crowd, and after 50 years of Indian service is as upright as the junior subaltern present. Sir John Adye, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, and erst Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in India, is there also; and Colonel Allen Johnson, fellow stormer of Sir Garnet Wolseley at the capture of the stronghold of the robber chief Myattoon in 1852, and worthy representative of a family which has held in quick succession the highest offices in the Indian military service; so, too, is General Sir Patrick Grant, who as Adjutant-General of the Army played a leading part in the conquest of the Punjab, Generals Stannus, C.B., Hutchinson, C.B., and Cockburn-Hood, all Indian soldiers of long and honourable service, were among those whose careers were forcibly called to mind by reason of their surroundings. Mr. Noble Taylor, Mr. N. Massey, M.P., Sir Henry Maine, K. C. S. I., Master of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, all members of the Supreme Council during Lord Lawrence's viceroyalty, were present, also General Foster, C. B., Sir W. Merewether, Mr. Cassells, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Barrow Ellis, General Strachey, Colonel Yale, C.B., Mr. Dalyell, members of the Indian Council, together with other subordinate officials of the India Office. The King of the Belgians, who in 1864 paid a lengthened visit to India, and was a warm admirer of Lord Lawrence, was represented by Baron Solvyne, and Lords Cranbrook and Torrington acted as representatives of our Sovereign.

The ceremony was worthy of the occasion. There were statesmen there of the highest rank, who, sinking differences of party, crowded round the open grave, anxious to do honour to one of the most illustrious men of the present generation; and as the eye fell on the group of bronzed and decorated Anglo-Indians who had never hesitated to risk their lives in furtherance of the policy by which the late peer held India in his iron grip until help from home should arrive, it seemed, indeed, that in laying him to rest by the side of Clyde and Outram, fellow workers in the same field, borne to the tomb by colleagues who reverenced his name, justice had at last been done to John Lawrence of the Punjab.—*The Times.*

THE GRAVE OF JOHN LAWRENCE.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

A BREAK in the pavement of the Abbey—a shadowy pit seven feet by four, and not so deep but that the light through the clerestory casements falls plainly upon its sandy bottom and sides bordered with planks—what is it? It is the narrow resting-place of a Viceroy of India—the last home of one of those unanointed monarchs of the East whose mortal remains will come to this sacred spot to-day, because he was surely among the great and famous servants of the State, and has been justly adjudged worthy to sleep in this splendid Minster, which more and more grows to be a silent History of England, written by sepulchres and stones. In the western aisle of the north transept—a little aside from the flood of purple and amber lights which fall from the great rose window, and in undisturbed earth, but among many a memorial of departed valour and merit—they have dug this grave for John, Lord Lawrence of the Punjab. A very few days ago he was speaking in his place among the Peers of England, in the Palace over against the Abbey. But the cold winds of the present unprecedented summer have cost us this honoured life, among many others; for Lord Lawrence was not old in comparison with many and many a comrade and contemporary in his busy public career. A child struck him, already somewhat enfeebled; a waft of damp air—and such is the feeble tenure of humanity—he who for forty years had dwelt in the face of duties and dangers, often carrying his life in his hands; a man of iron constitution and hardy habits—falls like a dry leaf, and "the place which knew him knoweth him no more." Yet for those who had the distinction of his acquaintance, and bear in mind how upright and true he was, and how well the motto of his shield, "Be Ready," was fixed, for death as well as life, in his heart, there is solemnity, but not sorrow, in these reflections; and the thoughts inspired as one looks into this last receptacle of so renowned an administrator are like those recorded by Addison in the same place. "When I am in a serious humour," he wrote, "I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey, where the sombreness of the place and the use to which it is applied, with the solemnity of the building and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable. . . . When I see Kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together." Yes! The leaves must fall, however green they have been; the stoutest ship must come at last into harbour; and nobler port no weather-beaten vessel of State ever made than this calm and stately Abbey, in entering which, from the noise and business outside, we seem to pass from one world to another—from the work-a-day life to a perpetual Sabbath of hallowed calm and dignity, "Full of the stately repose and the lordly delight of the Dead."

No repeated visits make the noble sanctuary familiar. Always the mind is impressed with its soaring columns, the lost mystery of its receding roofs and arches, the daylight which enters sanctified, as it were, with softened, and tender colours, the great assembly of worthies around—"dead but yet speaking"—the history, the memories, the associations of a spot where he that will may come in and loiter with Kings and Queens, meditate with poets and philosophers, fight over again old doughty battles by land and sea with generals and admirals, and recall the by gone affairs of the realm amid placid statesmen and ministers. Into this grand harbour of great but worn-out hulls comes this afternoon John Lawrence of the Punjab, to add one more illustrious name to those which have made the Abbey, in the ancient words which its good Dean so well prefixes to his "Memorials" of it, "the greatest sanctuary and rendesvous of devotion in the whole island . . . striking a holy kind of reverence and sweetness of melting piety in the hearts of the beholders."

Looking around the little shadowy pit soon to contain him whose stout spirit ruled the Five Waters like an uncrowned king, and helped in the black days of the Mutiny to save India, we see that the dead man will lie in goodly company. Here in the north aisle is Sir Fowell Buxton in marble, and close by are the ashes of Follett, Francis, Buller, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and Horner. Near at hand reposes the "dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk," who at Carthegena in 1740 would not suffer his wounds to be dressed till he had communicated his orders to his first lieutenant, "to fight his ship to the last extremity;" Cobden's name [illegible] in the vicinity, and but little removed from the [illegible] which will cover the Indian Viceroy the monuments and tombs present themselves of Chatham, Mansfield, [illegible] Grattan, Pitt, Castlereagh, Wilberforce, Canning, Peel, and Palmerston. Hard by are the great musicians, Arnold, Purcell, Blow, and Croft, of each of whom it may be said, as is written on one

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of their tombs, "he is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded." All around are dead kings, queens, heroes, and magnates of Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Hanoverian days, great captains and mariners, artists, poets, men of letters, travellers, scholars in science, theologians, physicians, historians, and noble lords and ladies, the great company of whom, if they could rise from their calm sleep and revisit earth together, would surely furnish a whole world with beauty and learning, wit and valour, wisdom and mighty parts.

But to have walked with John Lawrence under these solemn aisles, to have stood near him in this very Abbey at the burial of more than one of his famous Eastern comrades and compeers, turns the thought irresistibly to those among all the illustrious dead who must be considered his natural companions in this stately resting-place. If that strange resurrection of which we have spoken could visibly take place, and all those great and famous worthies of the realm could re-appear in groups after the fashion in which Dean Stanley has marshalled his army of the dead in his excellent history of the Abbey, what a noble cohort there would be seen of Indian heroes. Let us give ourselves to this passing fancy, as the strains of the morning anthem roll through the belted columns, filling nave and transept and aisle with the sound of a celestial march. Let us dare to imagine these violet and amber lights, falling on the floor, hues of the dawn of a far-off day, renewing life; let us range round the statues and tablets, recalling with memory's magic summons the "Indians" who keep John Lawrence company in the Abbey. It will be seen what a grand roll is here of servants of the State "in Eastern parts" and what a muster might be made from this category alone of bygone English worthies buried or commemorated within the unspeakably rich and sacred soil which has been stirred to make the sleeping place of John Lawrence.

Those palm-trees and sculptured turbans on Admiral Watson's monument recall the stout sailor who, in 1756-57 with Clive, avenged the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta, and captured Chandernagore, taking his ships up the river, and laying them alongside the enemy's ramparts in a manner which is still the wonder and talk of the pilots of the Hooghly. Side by side with Clive, this great sailor, who sleeps by Ganges, laid deep and strong the foundations of our Indian Empire, battering the French defences with his carronades, and clearing the way for the soldier-civilian's march to Plassy's field along with the glorious 39th Regiment, which still bears the legend upon its colours of "Primus in Indis." Conqueror, together with Clive, of the cruel Suraj-ood-Dowlah and of Bussy, and subdued of the Mahratta pirates, Admiral Watson leads the way in the procession of Eastern heroes. General Lawrence's monument in close neighbourhood—bearing, perhaps, the name of an ancestral connection—has upon it the famous hill of Trichinopoly, which all the efforts of Dupleix and the French could not keep from that sturdy warrior, illustrious afterwards for his defence of Madras. These two men, with another great companion, whose memorial is not far off, Sir Eyre Coote, defeated Bussy and Lally, and broke practically if not finally, the dangerous ambition of France in the East Indies. Coote's monument carries upon it a Mahratta and the figure of an elephant—tokens of the bold soldier who in 1760 gained the fierce fight of Wandewash, which gave the Company Arcot, the Coromandel Coast, and finally Pondicherry. Coote, too, was the hero of the war with Hyder Ali, redeeming the great disaster under Baillie in 1780, and winning that famous day of Cuddalore, wherein, as a historian says, every Englishman "fought as if the fate of the flag depended upon his single efforts." The 73rd were in that memorable engagement, and old Sir Eyre, delighted with the coolness of a Highland piper who stalked backwards and forwards in the battle blowing his pibroch, cried out amid the flame of death, "Well played up, Sandy! Ye shall have a silver piper out of Hyder's pagodas for that tune;" and the promise was kept, for the tyrant of the Carnatic was driven from the field. The very name of Coote was tantamount with victory in those days, and his death at Madras, in 1783, just as he was rejoining his army, was mourned like a defeat. Clive and Lawrence, amid this noble band, were especially comrades and when the City of London offered the great Governor a diamond-hilted sword, he refused it till one had been presented also to Lawrence.

Sir John Malcolm, great with pen as with sword, and Sir George Staunton are here, one present by his relics, one by his memorial; and under the aisle-roof the honoured name of Sir Stamford Raffles shows on the marble. No man knew better the peoples, politics and languages of the Eastern Archipelago, and he it was who sailed with Lord Minto to wrest Java from the French and Dutch in that extraordinary campaign when "the Dutch Settlements were gained before tiffin time," and the British took as many prisoners as their whole force amounted to. But the greatest of all Angle names is nigh at hand. Here is the cenotaph of Warren Hastings, of whom Macaulay wrote that "only one cemetery was fit to contain his remains. In the great Abbey . . . . . the dust of the illustrious accused should have mingled with the dust of his illustrious accusers." It was while standing before this same bust of the mighty servant of the Old Company that the historian resolved to compose that essay which has preserved the worst and best of him "who, though he was not blameless, yet deserved that the bald places of his record should be hidden with laurel." To this day in India the name of the strong and firm who wore those features cut on the marble is familiar in the mouths of Hindoos. The Bengalee mother sings her baby to sleep with the rhyme which goes—

Hathi par howdah, ghora par jeen,
Juldi bahir jatah Warrin Hasteen.

The horses are saddled, the howdahs strapped tight,
And soon Warren Hastings will ride to the fight.

What talk there would be in the eternal leisure of the departed—if any talk were at all—between this great Shade and John Lawrence. Both were called in their time "Saviours of India," but the great Governor who daunted Tippoo, the Nizam, and the five Mahratta Princes does not sleep in the Abbey; his bones lie at Daylesford by the parish church.

Coming further down the stream of years, Sir John Malcolm's splendid career recalls the great battles with Holkar, and the fierce fight of Mehidpoor in 1811, with the extirpation of the Pindarries, and their wild leader Chetoo, whose name for years had been a terror to India, and who, beaten and hunted down by Malcolm, was killed at last by a tiger in the Aseerghur jungles. Nearer still to the present time come the exploits and victories of the heroes of these two splendid legends, which commemorate Clyde and Outram. But stay; a noble shield and title here, that of Canning's son—the first actual Viceroy and successor of the Governor-Generals—serves to bring memory downwards from the great times of Hastings, Wellesley, Lake, Cornwallis, and the mighty men of Empire to these recent worthies. George Canning and the Earl his son both rest in the Abbey. It was in 1856, on the eve of the dread storm of insurrection, that this predecessor of John Lawrence met Dalhousie in Calcutta and received the eastern sceptre for a period, as was believed, of assured tranquillity. What followed is well remembered, and how admirably Canning sustained the credit of British courage, serenity, and justice amid those awful times. Farther away, too, in the shadows of the Abbey—where the stained glasswindow gleams over the tomb of the gentle and beloved Lady Augusta Stanley, worthily reposing near the Kings and Queens of England, and by the side of the brother of a French Sovereign—the life and death of the able and amiable Lord Elgin are memorialised, who succeeded Canning in the Viceroyalty, and died at Dhurrumsala, in the Himalayas, in 1863, adding new lustre to his great family name. The period thus marked includes all the splendid and valorous memories which attach to the names of Clyde and Outram. And not memories alone of these bold and faithful servants of the State haunt the solemn shadows; their mortal remains repose in its earth, and these two comrades in the tremendous events of 1857 at Cawnpore and Lucknow are quiet now together in the fellowship of death. James Outram is buried here, one of the companions of Lawrence, the gentle, fearless, faithful Outram—the Bayard of India—who in his leisure time shot more tigers and tamed more savages than any man of his day, and rode to battle with a walkingstick in his hand, "being innocent of fear and anger." So generous a gentleman, too, that he would not take from Havelock's hand in the nick and crisis of glory the splendid credit of relieving Lucknow, but march in there side by side with his subordinate and junior, merely fighting as a volunteer. Lord Clyde it was, as every one knows, who, as Sir Colin Campbell, relieved the brave pair of them after the hard fighting of the Secunderabagh and the bridge, but who in Britain can forget the painful and glorious memories linked with these days and these noble names?

Even so the galaxy of great Indians at rest in the Abbey around John Lawrence is not exhausted. Pollock is here—Sir George—the colleague of Nott in those dark days when the Khyber Pass, where Yakoob Khan lately made his submission, was red with British blood. His vivorous spirit forced the Khyber, relieved Jellalabad; and, when the fitful mind of Ellenborough ordered the evacuation, of Afghanistan, this stout and sagacious General managed to save our honour by waiting till the Governor-General changed his policy again. "There must be wisdom with the dead," otherwise Lord Lawrance and Sir George would hardly be at one in the other world on the subject of Indian frontier politics. There ought to be—we think there is—somewhere in this Abbey a memorial of Herbert Edwardes, the gallant Lieutenant of Bunnoo, who grappled so plickily with the treachery of Moolraj, and, though only a subaltern, won two great battles—Kinayree and Suddoosain—quite unaided. Edwardes, too, in 1857, was the bold and tenacious associate of John Lawrence in crushing rebellion in the Punjab, and sending forward succours to the force beleaguering Delhi. Outside this same aisle where Lawrence will lie rises, moreover, the decorated granite column commemorating those Westminster scholars who fell in the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, the honoured names upon which list of death and duty are further recorded by the softly-coloured window in the north transept which makes the light of heaven their funeral herald.

These are some—not all—of the "Indians" who rest around the grave of Lawrence, or have their memorials under the Abbey roof. There is no one familiar with the annals of our Indian Empire who would not at each tomb or cenotaph which has here been mentioned, readily recall a hundred stirring souvenirs of valour and ability illustrating the way in which that splendid dominion was won whose populous provinces the dead men of to-day administered. And over the grave of Lawrence himself it would be as easy to recount many deeds of merit, many thrilling passages of fine service if it were needful to show how eminent our dead friend and fellow countryman was. But it is not necessary; he is worthy of his renowned ante cessors in this hallowed place; and notwithstanding errors of act and misconceptions in judgment, he was, beyond question, a great good, just, and upright ruler. As we bury him here to-day in England, the minute guns will be firing at all the chief stations of India for the departed hero and statesman, and while the illustrious dead at home receive him into their invisible session of sweet peace, many and many a veteran soldier of the Khalsa, and many and many a mindful Hindoo and Mohammedan, will sigh for the "Lord Sahib," who was courageous in heart as the lion, mild in manners as a maid, and just of spirit as he was merciful and conscientious.

A Prophet.—A Calcutta paper is informed by a correspondent that Chittagong is doomed, for a Hindu ascetic, who is travelling in the interior, has been foretelling the appearance of twelve suns in the heavens, and has threatened that place with destruction.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£880,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
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And also on all the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
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RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebram Ramjee, the mortgagor, thereof.
Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 4th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases white dhoties.
5 ,, T. red prints.
A few articles of saddlery, the property of an officer comprising large saddle with blue girth and wallets, regimental bridle complete with chain and breast plate, Griffith's patent bridle, hide girth, stirrup, iron head stalls, traces, horse cloth, &c.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John Locke Grey, consisting of silver watch, English gold guard chain with chainsleeve links, studs, &c.
The effects of the late Lieut. A. F. Mackellar.
1 case 400 cartridges Eley's coiled.
100 gas tight central fire cartridges.
On account and at the risk of Ruttonsee Hurjee,
1632 M R H M } 1-5—5 cases white ground check brocades.
1640 ,, } 6-10—5 ,, ,, steams
1641 ,, } 11-15—5 ,, ,, ,,
1640 ,, } 16-20—5 ,, ,, prints.

SALE OF MACHINERY.
On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Two Tanks close to the fire Engine shed the undermentioned machinery.
1 frame for mill, 4 feet in diameter, 1 press of sample bale, 1 gin by Platt, 1 oldham willow complete by Hedrington, 1 six horse power vertical engine with boiler, iron tanks, shafts, pullies, cast iron posts, bolts, deal boards, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance within 5 days.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
At 1 P. M.
1 Bay child's poney, very small and very handsome.
1 English-built sociable convertible into an open carriage.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 50 bags of bark weighing about 87 Bengal maunds consigned from Nassick in the name of Bhugwanbhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A B—1-14 = gilt chains and hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—103 4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorai Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—5 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Kayom Saraf Ally.
A K S—45-55—11 cases butter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at New Town, 8th Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
On MONDAY, the 4th Inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of Nanjee Goda and Co. equitable mortgagees, and in re Hassanally Hyderally, an Insolvent, all the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees and of the said insolvent.
All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of 8th Camateepoora Street, assessed under No. . containing by admeasurement 51 6 9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4170 and 418, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and bounded as follows, viz.:—
On the east by the house of Bai Kumla, widow of Younkut Pap'oo, on the west by the property of Anundrao Vunjaree, on the north by 8th Camateepoora Street, and on the south by a sweepers' passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1879. Auctioneers.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.
Extract:—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hill and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
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FOUNTAINS, DESSERT SETS & CRUET FRAMES,
THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.
(STORER'S PATENT.)

This very Handsome and Ingenious Novelty forms an Elegant Addition to the Drawing Room.
The Square ebonized base is 42 inches in height and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with colored cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass, relieved with a gold band on the top edge.
There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.
The Fountain is perpetual in its action and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.
Price complete with drapery Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

DESSERT SETS.

Dessert sets in Mahogany lock cases, lined with blue cloth, each set consists of 12 each Knives and Forks with best electro-plated blades.

With beaded metal handle plated	Rs.	60 0
,, Ornamental ,, ,,	,,	65 0
,, Plain Ivory Handle	,,	75 0
,, Plain Pearl Handle	,,	80 0
,, Carved Ivory Handle	,,	80 0
,, Carved Pearl Handle	,,	100 0
,, Carved Pearl Handle with leaves engraved on blades	,,	120 0

CRUET FRAMES.

Round, with 6 Bottles, Silver tops, open work at sides, very neat	,,	25 0
Round, 6 richly cut Crystal Bottles, with Silver tops, open work at the sides	,,	35 0
Oval, very elegant richly worked (6 Bottles,) with silver tops	,,	40 0
Fluted sides, neatly cut Crystal, rather massive, 6 Bottles, with silver tops	,,	50 0
Oval, elegantly chased on 4 pillars, with 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver top	Rs.	50 0
Fluted, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles and Silver tops, with Shield on side	,,	50 0
Oval, very elegant, with solid border, richly engraved and enclosure for name, 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops	,,	60 0
Oblong, very massive, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles in (small diamonds) Handle on two pillars, rising from the centre	,,	75 0
Round, with 4 Bottles, plain and very neat	,,	12 0
Oval, 4 Bottles with silver tops, open at side	,,	23 0
Oval, neat open work and 4 Bottles and Silver tops	,,	26 0
Round, richly engraved and 4 neatly cut Bottles and Silver tops	,,	20 0
Round, with 4 Bottles, very richly cut, with Silver tops, neatly engraved	,,	30 0
Square, with 4 Bottles, very neat	,,	35 0
Oval, on 4 Pillars, rich border round the Edges, 4 Bottles and Silver tops	,,	35 0
Four Richly cut glass Bottles and Silver tops, the tray in form of an open basket, handle in centre	,,	45 0
Oval, 5 Bottles, beautifully cut, open work at sides	,,	30 0
Breakfast Frames in great variety from Rs. 7 to	Rs.	40 0

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE HOT SEASON.

WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from	2 8	each
,, Lisle Thread Socks, from	15 0	doz.
Fine Cotton Socks, from	8 8	
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality)	28 8	doz.
Thin soft Merino Socks from	23 0	doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from	18 8	doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth" very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached	5 0	,,
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	5 8	,,

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth"	11 0	each
Oxford	11 0	,,
Cambric	7 8	,,
Silk and Wool	19 0	
All silk (a great luxury)	25 0	

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot	2 8	each

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Pith Helmets, new shape	6 8
Drill on Cork Helmets	8 8
Large Pith Topees from	6 8
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen	15 0
Andree's Terai Hat	18 8
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes	9 8
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2 0
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined)	5 8
Buff Alpaca ,,	7 8
White Umbrella covers	2 8

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c.
Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

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JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.

For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."
Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
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PALEKAR & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1879. Kalbadevi Road.

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ON and after this date the business of this Society will be conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed.
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.
That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had been paid to the representatives of deceased members, and
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NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
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IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word Chlorodyne. Dr. Browne is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name Chlorodyne must be a piracy.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
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Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

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